

Israel denies clash with Syrians

BEIRUT (R) — Beirut Radio stations said Saturday the Syrian and Israeli armies traded shellfire after two Israeli soldiers were killed in an attack Friday night, but Israel dismissed the report as nonsense. The right-wing "Voice of Lebanon" radio said the two soldiers were killed and five wounded when an Israeli patrol was attacked near the Bekaa Valley town of Jib Jenin in eastern Lebanon. The Syrian and Israeli armies exchanged artillery fire for half an hour after the incident, the radio said, quoting "press observers." A similar report was carried by state-run Beirut Radio. But an Israeli military spokesman outside Beirut said the reports were nonsense. He said there were no Israeli casualties in eastern Lebanon Saturday or Friday night, nor any reports of incidents between the Syrian and Israeli armies.

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Italian jets intercept Tarom

ROME (R) — Italian air force jet fighters Saturday intercepted a Romanian airliner which had entered Italian airspace without authorisation and escorted it out. The Tarom Airways BAC-111 on a flight from Libya to Romania, was intercepted by two Starfighter jets as it flew over Crotone in southern Italy, an air force official said.

Typhoon Vera nears Hong Kong

HONG KONG (R) — Typhoon Vera, which has killed 18 people in a trail of destruction through the Philippines, moved closer to Hong Kong Saturday night on its way towards the South China coast. A "strong wind" warning was issued and the weather bureau here said Vera was expected to continue on a northwesterly course towards the British colony. Some ferry services in the British colony have already been disrupted, and the weather bureau warned the public not to delay in taking precautions against the typhoon.

India wants safeguard in no-war pact

KARACHI (R) — A proposed no-war pact between India and Pakistan will deny use of bases to superpowers, the Indian ambassador to Pakistan, K.D. Sharma, said in an interview published Saturday. Mr. Sharma told the Karachi's Daily News that India was not worried if the bases obtained by the United States in Pakistan would be used against India. What worried India was that if the two countries became involved in superpower proxy battles their own people would be killed, he added.

13 ethnic Albanians jailed in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE (R) — A Yugoslav court Saturday sentenced a group of 13 young ethnic Albanians to jail terms of four months and 12 years for anti-state activities and spreading hostile propaganda. The court in the town of Pec, 20 kilometres from the Albanian border in the southern Yugoslav province of Kosovo, said all 13 were members of an illegal Albanian nationalist group which aimed to undermine the unity of Yugoslavia by separating Kosovo from the federation.

Jewish zealots stone Sabbath violators

TEL AVIV (R) — Ultra-orthodox Jews protesting against what they regard as desecration of the Sabbath injured a woman driver Saturday when they threw stones at Israeli cars in Jerusalem, Israel Radio said. The woman was hurt by a stone hurled through the windshield of a car she was driving in the suburb of Ramot.

Policeman shot in N. Ireland

CASTLEWELLAN, Northern Ireland (R) — An 18-year-old policeman was shot and wounded by snipers as he directed traffic Saturday, police said. Gunmen opened fire from a house they seized Friday night, taking the occupants hostage, the police said. The gunmen fled in a stolen car after the shooting.

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Shi'ite Muslims demonstrate against clashes in Beirut

Israelis shoot down protester in S. Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — Israeli troops killed a demonstrator in southern Lebanon Saturday as Shi'ite Muslims in some parts of the country staged protests over Friday's clashes between the Lebanese army and gunmen in Beirut.

An Israeli military spokesman said the dead man had been with a group of protesters blocking roads near the centre of the southern port of Tyre.

In mainly Muslim west Beirut, where newspapers estimated that six people were killed and 20 wounded in Friday's fighting, many shops shut down Saturday in the protest called by the Shi'ite paramilitary organisation Amal. Amal supporters and Lebanese army troops battled for more than eight hours after security forces had tried to evict Shi'ite refugees who were using an old Jewish school as a school for their children.

Saturday morning, army vehicles stood at every entrance to the decaying Shi'ite quarter where the fighting took place. Soldiers searched cars entering and leaving the area.

Some food stores were open but most shops were closed. "It is all very calm now," a stallholder said. "I have not seen any arrests this morning."

In other Shi'ite areas of Beirut, such as the southern suburbs, the strike call had a mixed effect. But the radio station of the leftist Murabitoun organisation said the shopkeepers' strike had effectively closed down Israeli-occupied South Lebanon for the day.

Shi'ite villages near the port of Sidon joined the protest shutdown, a Reuters correspondent in the area reported.

Three members of a television news team from the American ABC network were held by Lebanese military security for 90 minutes.

uses after being detained in a Shi'ite district of Beirut, network bureau chief Charles Glass said.

Mr. Glass said they were treated correctly and allowed to take all their videotape and equipment when released.

Highway cut

State-run Beirut Radio later reported that unidentified armed men had cut the highway between Beirut and Damascus at the Ta'anayel crossroads in the Bekaa Valley.

They burned tyres and traffic was paralysed, the radio said. A student travelling to the central Bekaa town of Zahlé was kidnapped at an armed checkpoint in the Baalbek area to the northeast, the radio added.

Lebanon's traditional Shi'ite leadership Saturday called on the community to support the Lebanese government and army.

But the Druze dominated Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) voiced full support for the peaceful strike called by the radical Shi'ite Amal militia group, whose supporters fought the army Friday.

A PSP statement blamed Lebanese officials for the fighting. Eyewitnesses, reporting on Saturday's protest, said most shops in Shi'ite strongholds in the poor southern suburbs of Beirut were closed. In fashionable shopping areas of west Beirut, about half the stores were reported observing the strike.

(Continued on page 3)



A Lebanese army officer relaxes on top of an armoured personnel carrier keeping watch on the predominantly Shi'ite Muslim area of Bourj Al Brajanah near Beirut Saturday, following Friday's violent clashes in the Lebanese capital between the Lebanese army and Shi'ite gunmen (A.P. wirephoto)

Heavy shelling pounds Beirut suburbs

BEIRUT (R) — Heavy shelling erupted around the edge of Beirut and in Lebanon's central Shouf mountains Saturday night, apparently between rightist and Druze militias.

Lebanese state-run radio and television said the shelling, much of it clearly visible from central Beirut, lasted more than an hour before a ceasefire restored relative calm.

Radio stations said at least a dozen people were wounded in the mountain artillery exchanges. Casualties in the Beirut suburbs were not immediately known.

The shelling on the southeastern edge of the capital was the most intense for many months.

The Falangist radio station told its listeners to shelter in their basements as shells crashed into mainly rightist suburbs at a rate of several rounds and minute, apparently from hillside positions of

(Continued on page 3)

Vote on MX allocation delayed in U.S. Senate

WASHINGTON (R) — Opponents of the controversial MX missile headed off a Senate vote on the weapon Saturday and continued their marathon debate against it.

The vote was postponed, probably until next week, as MX opponents killed a Republican amendment designed to force a clear decision in favour of the 10-warhead missile.

Senate Republicans backing President Reagan's missile plan had sought to force a vote by introducing their own amendment which would have demanded a ballot Saturday. A clear vote in favour of the missile would have rendered opponents' arguments on the floor meaningless.

But MX opponents succeeded in killing the Republican amendment 84 to 4.

As the Senate continued its debate, President Reagan renewed his appeal for the MX, saying it would provide the United

States vital leverage in arms control talks with the Soviet Union in Geneva.

"We are building the MX peacekeeper to strengthen deterrence," Mr. Reagan said in his weekly radio broadcast. "But it also provides vital negotiating incentives and leverage in Geneva."

Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, a Democratic presidential aspirant, told the Senate that he and other MX opponents would introduce their own amendments next week, after forcing days of debate on their contention that the missile would increase the danger of nuclear war.

Mr. Hart has conceded that the Republican-controlled Senate will probably eventually approve Mr. Reagan's request for \$4.6 billion in a \$200 billion defence bill.

But opponents in the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives say they believe they could defeat the MX funding next week.

20 feared killed as helicopter hits sea

PENZANCE, England (R) — Twenty people were feared drowned Saturday after a helicopter plunged into the sea in thick fog off Cornwall, a navy spokesman said.

Six survivors, including the two pilots and two children, were picked up by a lifeboat minutes before the helicopter sank in 60 metres of water, the spokesman said.

He said a report from a navy rescue base that there were seven survivors was incorrect.

The helicopter, a Sikorsky 61 of British Airways, was only three kilometres out from the Scilly Isles on a 55 kilometre shuttle flight to the English mainland when it ditched in the sea.

Royal Air Force (RAF) rescue helicopters, lifeboats and local boats carrying divers, doctors and nurses left immediately for the scene of the crash.

Six people spotted struggling in the water were picked up by lifeboat. The navy spokesman said the two children rescued were a 12-year-old boy and a 14-year-old girl.

More survivors unlikely

Rescuers said it was extremely unlikely that any more survivors would be found. Coast Guard Mike Osborne said: "Had there been any other survivors they would have been found on the surface."

The helicopter service flies holidaymakers to and from the Scilly Isles several times a day in the summer.

A British Airways spokesman said: "Until now we have never had a fatal accident in any of our helicopters, which we have been operating since 1947."

The Sikorsky 61 is a twin-turbine all-weather helicopter with space for three crew and up to 30 passengers.

Libya welcomes OAU appeal

BEIRUT (R) — Libya Saturday welcomed an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) appeal for an immediate ceasefire in Chad, reconciliation and an end to foreign intervention. The Libyan news agency JANA, in a despatch monitored in Beirut, said Libya "welcomed and supported the statement." It showed that the OAU was determined to solve the Chad problem in an "African framework," JANA said. "It is a problem that concerns the OAU, thus forcing out all the parties outside the African continent especially the imperialist countries," the Libyan news agency added. Libya was ready to cooperate fully with the OAU in all efforts to bring about peace and security without foreign intervention in Chad, it said. The Chad government has accused Libya of backing the rebels in the conflict raging in the vast landlocked African country, but Tripoli has denied the charge.

Postponement of visit to Moscow insignificant, says PLO chairman

ROME (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat said in an interview that his decision not to visit Moscow did not mean the Kremlin was abandoning him to his fate.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chairman was widely expected to go to the Soviet capital to seek the Kremlin's mediation in his dispute with PLO dissidents and Syrian, but last week he postponed the trip at short notice.

"According to my information in Moscow they are decidedly against what is happening," he said. "The Soviet Union has never 'used' the Palestinian problem and I do not think it wants to or could do so."

Mr. Arafat said he did not want to go to Moscow.

Mr. Arafat was speaking in Tunisia where he has had his headquarters since the PLO was forced out of Beirut by the Israeli invasion last year.

He denied that the Soviet Union was profiting from the split in his Fatah guerrilla group and said he did not believe reports that it favoured his opponents in the organisation.

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Mitterrand visits victims of guerrilla bomb attack at Orly

PARIS (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand Saturday visited victims of Friday's bomb attack by Armenian guerrillas at Orly airport as the death toll from the blast rose to six.

Three men were killed outright and about 600 people injured, many seriously, when the bomb went off in a piece of cabin luggage at a Turkish Airlines check-in desk in the crowded southern terminal of the Paris airport.

Two more men, a Turk and an American, died from their injuries Friday night and a Frenchman died Saturday morning, hospital officials said.

"None of the problems in the world will be resolved lastingly or usefully by violence, above all by this blind, mad violence, this crime for crime's sake," Mr. Mitterrand said after seeing many of the severely burned victims in hospital.

The police presence was stepped up at the airport Saturday and passengers heading for flights to Turkey were subject to rigorous

checks, airport authorities said.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, who saw the blood-splashed wreckage and visited some of the worst injured in hospital, said in a telegram to French Prime Minister Buland Ustus: "In the name of the French government I must express my indignation at this act of blind terrorism. The French government is doing all it can to search for those responsible for this attack and deliver them up to justice."

Eyewitnesses said the southern terminal was jammed with thousands of travellers who fled screaming to the exits as windows shattered and black smoke filled the building.

Most of the wounded, many of whom suffered severe burns, were Turkish but they also included 12

French people, a Swede, two Yugoslavs and an Algerian, police said.

"People were screaming with terror," said a policeman at the airport. "There was blood everywhere. I had never seen so much blood in my life."

Eyewitnesses said ripped suitcases, torn clothing and shoes lay heaped in ragged piles over the terminal floor.

The injured were taken in a fleet of 20 ambulances to nearby hospitals while detectives sifted through the rubble.

Public Security Secretary of State Joseph Franceschi called the attack terrible and terrifying and said everything would be done to catch and punish the perpetrators.

Armenian guerrillas have carried out at least eight gun or bomb attacks in Paris in the last four years, aimed mainly at Turkish targets. Armenian militants accuse Turkey of massacring 1.5 million Armenians in 1915, a charge that Turkish governments deny.

In Ankara, Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen described the explosion as a massacre, noting it followed Thursday's murder in Brussels of a Turkish diplomat, responsibility for which was claimed by the hitherto unknown Armenian Revolutionary Army (ARA).

Mr. Turkmen said the killers would pay heavily and added: "The main cause for these latest two tragedies was that our warnings on international terrorism were not heeded."

In Paris the secretary-general of the neo-Gaullist RPR Party, Bernard Pons, recalled government anti-terrorist measures announced after six people were killed in a Jewish restaurant last August. He asked what use they were "if the protection of places obviously threatened by a well-known terrorist organisation is not assured?"

Flights at Orly, severely disrupted by the blast, should be back to normal later Saturday morning, airport officials said.

Orly attack outrages Turkish press

ANKARA (R) — Turkey's national newspapers Saturday expressed outrage at Friday's bomb attack by Armenian guerrillas who killed six people and injured 600 in a blast at a Turkish Airlines desk at Orly Airport in Paris.

"They have turned rabid," the mass-circulation daily Hurriyet exclaimed in a banner headline, referring to Armenian militants who have killed about 40 people in a ten-year worldwide campaign against Turkish targets.

The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), which has carried out many of the killings, claimed responsibility for the airport attack.

Newspapers carried dramatic photographs and lurid accounts of the aftermath of the Orly blast. One paper commented in a headline: "Their thirst for blood is unquenchable."

Columnists called for action to

counter the guerrillas and their claim that Turkey massacred 1.5 million Armenians in eastern Turkey during World War I.

Successive Turkish governments have denied the charge.

Respected columnist Prof. Nurettin Toprak said that Turkey should recognise the guerrillas were waging a war against the country and react accordingly, not by adopting their methods but by launching a propaganda offensive against them and defending Turkish establishments.

"So where are the bullet-proof cars for all personnel working at Turkey's foreign missions?" he asked.

Friday, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said those responsible for the airport blast would pay heavily for their crimes. "The Turkish nation's strike will be as hard as the great patience it has shown in the past," he said.

His remarks rekindled speculation that Turkey might launch retaliatory attacks on Armenian guerrilla bases around the world.

Mr. Turkmen has in the past denied such action would be taken.

Speculation has been fuelled by attacks on Armenian communities in Europe and, most recently, in California.

In Los Angeles Thursday, an Armenian businessman was killed when a bomb exploded in his car and earlier this month a woman was killed and four people were injured there when a man opened fire on an Armenian family with a machinegun.

But newspaper articles here saying Turkey has sent "hit squads" to hunt down and kill Armenian militants, who have struck mainly at Turkish diplomatic targets from Australia to the United States, have been denied officially.

Mines seen in the Gulf

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Defence Mapping Agency has warned that drifting explosive mines threaten oil tankers and other ships in the Gulf, a spokesman said Friday.

Spokesman Del Malkie said the agency, which regularly issues notices to mariners, sent out warnings on the mines, presumed to be from the Iraq-Iran war, on June 7 and Thursday.

The June 7 warning cited two mines spotted near Ras Tanura, Saudi Arabia, and Bahrain, saying they may have drifted south from minefields laid by Iran or Iraq early in 1982.

Vines from the same fields earlier may have damaged two commercial vessels and sunk a third, the cargo ship success, the agency said, adding that extreme caution should be exercised by shipping in the Gulf.

The warning Thursday said a possible mine was sighted in the same area northwest of Bahrain.

Lloyds of London said Friday the U.S. warning had been passed on to shipping in the Gulf and the Mobil Oil Company said that the master of one of its tankers had spotted an object he believed to be a mine in the water metres from his ship early Thursday, as it approached Ras Tanura.

The master of the tanker Mobil Eagle reported to the company that the object was semi-submerged with short protrusions and wire trailing below.

Mobil has advised all its ships in the area to be vigilant, proceeding at slow speeds, maintaining extra radar watch and sailing where possible only in daylight, a company spokesman said.



ABU JIHAD VISITS TROOPS: The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces deputy commander, Khalil Al Wazir, (Abu Jihad) seen during a visit early this week to a PLO post in north Lebanon. (A.P. wirephoto).

Greek, U.S. views of bases pact vastly differ

ATHENS (R) — A new agreement between Greece and the U.S. on American military bases here sets vastly improved terms for Athens and a promise the bases will be removed by the end of this decade, the Greek government says.

In Washington, however, the U.S. State Department said a decision on whether to close the bases would be made by both governments only after five years had elapsed.

The agreement, announced Friday by Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, has prompted praise from Greek right-wingers who see it as a boost for national security, but accusations of betrayal from the pro-Moscow Communist Party.

Mr. Papandreu, elected in 1981 on slogans such as "out with the bases of death," told the nation that a new five-year defence agreement between Greece and the United States would come into force next year. When that expired, he said, the bases would have to be removed within 17 months.

In a statement reflecting many Greek's deep resentment of foreign influence, the prime minister declared: "The agreement is a historic step in acquiring national independence for our country."

But the Greek Communist Party, which wanted the bases closed without discussion, accused Mr. Papandreu of betraying his electoral promises on ridding Greece of the bases.

Some 18,000 communist supporters marched peacefully through central Athens, and party leader Charilaos Florakis called for a referendum on the new accord.

Among the concessions to Greek demands that Mr. Papandreu says he has won are:

-- A formal U.S. commitment to Greece's long-standing demand that its military aid from Washington should be at least 70 per cent of that granted in Turkey.

-- Much closer Greek control of the bases' activities, with Greece holding the right to suspend their operation whenever it judges necessary.

-- An end to the right of U.S. servicemen who commit crimes here to demand trial under American law, something which Greece had deeply resented.

Mr. Papandreu made clear that the bases -- two near Athens, two on the island of Crete, plus minor installations elsewhere -- would never again operate under the existing 31-year-old defence agreement, made at a time of massive U.S. influence over Greece.

In Washington a State Department official told reporters the five-year pact was similar to those the United States had negotiated with several other countries, including Spain.

He said the administration would ask Congress to approve \$500 million in 1984 defence assistance for Greece, compared with \$280 million originally proposed, and with \$755 million of military aid proposed for Turkey.

Some commentators in the U.S. press have suggested that Mr. Papandreu's interpretation of the agreement is for domestic political consumption and that he wants to keep open the option of allowing the U.S. bases to remain after 1986. The State Department official had no comment on this suggestion.

Israel means to hold on to electronic surveillance posts on Jebel Barouk

JEBEL BAROUK, Lebanon (R) — The electronic eyes and ears of Israel's army in Lebanon sit on top of this rugged central mountain range, a vital eavesdropping eyrie that Israel intends to keep as long as it can.

"We're definitely not leaving here," said an Israeli colonel as he sat at the head of an armoured column on the winding, potholed road skirting the foothills.

In the distance, unidentifiable antennae shimmered in the haze atop the dun-coloured ridges of the Jebel Barouk, the only visible signs of a vast array of surveillance devices.

At the May 17 troop withdrawal agreement with Lebanon is implemented, Israeli troops will have to pull out of here.

But if a much talked-of partial withdrawal to positions farther south takes place, Israel fully intends to hang on to this strategic mountain-top position.

From the Jebel Barouk, the sensors of Israeli military intelligence comb the airwaves above Syria's

forces deployed in the Bekaa Valley for coded traffic and secret data.

A few minutes drive north of Ain Zaita, a once pleasant valley town of shady gardens and rushing spring fountains, heavy armoured vehicles are dug in near ruined buildings and wrecked Syrian tanks.

"Military traffic only -- the road may be mined," said an Israeli soldier turning back cars at the front line.

The Jewish state's blue and white star of David flag flapped in the mountain breeze above numerous new military installations, some hidden among green pines on hillsides.

The road signs in Hebrew every few hundred metres and the heavily guarded checkpoints along the road to the front do nothing to discourage the impression of permanence.

In private conversations, Israeli officers make no secret of what they consider to be the vital role played by the monitoring of

Syria's troop movements from the Jebel Barouk.

Military sources in the Beirut area say all three contingency plans for a partial withdrawal of troops from the troubled Shouf Mountains include keeping hold of the range.

It is a long spine of rock, sparsely covered with scrub, forming the southern end of the Lebanon mountain chain down the very centre of the country.

The Awali River, often mentioned as a likely line for a partial pullback, rises to the north of Ain Zaita and is known locally as the Barouk as it flows south down the edge of the range before curving west to the sea just north of Sidon.

Israeli troops, according to one scenario, would withdraw to positions along the river's course, creating a salient around the sensitive monitoring stations.

That area would be strongly protected. At one Israeli camp along the road running parallel with the river, the barrels of heavy artillery pieces nose above the earthen ramparts.

Dhaka envoy leaves Iran

LONDON (R) — Bangladesh Foreign Minister A.R. Shams-Ud Doha left Tehran Saturday ending a two-day visit with a call for expansion of ties between his country and Iran, the Iranian national news agency IRNA said.

It said Mr. Doha, who met Iranian President Hajatollah Ali Khamenei Saturday, expressed his satisfaction with his talks.

On Friday, Mr. Doha and Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati agreed to sign a draft agreement to form a joint commission for cultural, economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

Morocco plans energy centre

RABAT (R) — The Moroccan government has adopted a law creating a national nuclear energy centre, the Moroccan news agency MAP said.

The new centre will control nuclear energy projects which are to be studied by the French agency Sofraener under an accord signed in Rabat on June 21.

Turkish president denies official bias towards any political party

ANKARA (R) — President Kenan Evren said his military government was not biased towards any of the political parties seeking to contest general elections in Turkey set for Nov. 6.

Addressing a large crowd in the western town of Soma Friday, he called on Turks to avoid listening to rumours and said it was not true that his regime, which seized power in 1980, favoured right wingers.

"We are neither on the left nor on the right. We are straight on

our way walking Atatürk's road," he said, referring to the founder of the Turkish republic, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.

Since a ban on all politics was lifted in May, the ruling generals have abolished one new conservative party and vetoed about 200 prospective founders from nine other groups, including a prominent leader of a Social Democratic party.

But many political analysts believe the military privately favours the right-of-centre Nationalist

Democracy Party (MDP), led by retired Gen. Turgut Sunalp.

Two ministers in the military government have resigned to join the MDP and Gen. Sunalp has urged Prime Minister Bulend Ustus, a retired admiral appointed premier after the coup, to also join the party.

The party was escaped with just four votes of its founder members and its statements and press conferences have been reported on state radio and television, unlike those of other parties.

TV & RADIO	
JORDAN TELEVISION	BBC WORLD SERVICE
6:30 AM: Morning Show	6:30 AM: News
7:00 AM: News Bulletin	7:00 AM: News
7:30 AM: News Summary	7:30 AM: News
8:00 AM: Morning Show	8:00 AM: News
8:30 AM: News Summary	8:30 AM: News
9:00 AM: Morning Show	9:00 AM: News
9:30 AM: News Summary	9:30 AM: News
10:00 AM: Morning Show	10:00 AM: News
10:30 AM: News Summary	10:30 AM: News
11:00 AM: Morning Show	11:00 AM: News
11:30 AM: News Summary	11:30 AM: News
12:00 PM: Morning Show	12:00 PM: News
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11:00 PM: Morning Show	11:00 PM: News
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12:00 AM: Morning Show	12:00 AM: News
12:30 AM: News Summary	12:30 AM: News

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS	EXHIBITIONS
6:30 AM: Morning Show	6:30 AM: News
7:00 AM: News Bulletin	7:00 AM: News
7:30 AM: News Summary	7:30 AM: News
8:00 AM: Morning Show	8:00 AM: News
8:30 AM: News Summary	8:30 AM: News
9:00 AM: Morning Show	9:00 AM: News
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FOR THE TRAVELLER	
AMMAN AIRPORT	ARRIVALS
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11:30 PM: News Summary	11:30 PM: News
12:00 AM: Morning Show	12:00 AM: News
12:30 AM: News Summary	12:30 AM: News

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
EMERGENCIES	Dr. Mohammad Lubadeh
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8:30 AM: News Summary	8:30 AM: News
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11:30 PM: News Summary	11:30 PM: News
12:00 AM: Morning Show	12:00 AM: News
12:30 AM: News Summary	12:30 AM: News

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.	
Apple (American)	500-450
Apple (Double Red)	150-120
Apple (Golden)	150-120
Apple (local)	150-120
Apple (Spartan)	150-120
Apricots	270-250
Banana	230-210
Banana (Makassar)	230-210
Beans	240-220
Cabbage	120-100
Cauliflower (white)	130-110
Chick peas (green)	750-650
Corn	150-

HOME

Abdullah congratulates Saddam

AMMAN (Petra) — His Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, the Regent, Saturday sent a cable of good wishes to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on his country's National Day.

In his cable Prince Abdullah paid tribute to the Iraqi people and armed forces for their continued struggle to repel aggression and their successes in their endeavours to defend the Arab homeland.

Iraq Sunday celebrates the 15th anniversary of its July revolution.

On the occasion, Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Shuja' Sultan will give a grand reception to which he invited senior Jordanian officials and key public figures.

Road accident claims 3 lives

AMMAN (J.T.) — Three people were killed in a road accident that occurred on Wadi Al Sammouh Road near Irbid Friday, according to a report in Al Ra'i newspaper.

The report said that those killed were all Jordanian nationals: Salih Ali Saleh (22), Marwan Ahmad Mahmoud (22) and Omar Ahmad Mahmoud (21).

It said that the three were travelling in a car bearing a Saudi licence plate when it swerved and overturned suddenly as it was travelling towards Irbid.

The report does not say if any other passengers were in the car or whether any other vehicle was involved.

German cultural attaches visit Yarmouk University

IRBID (J.T.) — West German cultural attaches in Arab countries Saturday visited Yarmouk University and looked into its programmes and activities.

During the tour, the dean of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities Dr. Mu'awiyah Ibrahim briefed the guests on the development of the



His Highness Prince Abdullah, the Regent, is briefed by Royal Scientific Society (RSS) officials during a visit he made to the RSS Saturday. (Petra photo)

Abdullah visits RSS

AMMAN (Petra) — His Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, the Regent, Saturday called at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and met with its deputy director general and senior aides.

During the visit, Prince Abdullah heard a briefing on the RSS's

development and its programmes. He also saw a documentary film on the RSS's various activities and its role in promoting the Jordanian economic and industrial development.

Later, Prince Abdullah toured

the RSS's laboratories and other sections and inspected the various projects in progress there.

Prince Abdullah was accompanied on the visit by the Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid.

Dr. Tal opens summer courses for teachers

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Sa'id Al Tal Saturday opened this year's summer courses for teachers employed by the Ministry of Education.

In a speech to the participants Dr. Tal said the courses are designed to improve and develop teaching methods and teachers' skills with the purpose of promoting education in Jordan.

The advancement of society cannot be achieved without the

development of education, and the teachers have a major and vital role to play towards this end, Dr. Tal said.

The minister said that the government realises the problems that the teachers face and is constantly trying to improve their social and economic conditions. "Our national duty requires from us to offer sacrifices and to work relentlessly and conscientiously," Dr. Tal added.



Dr. Sa'id Al Tal

Sharif announces formation of Islamic Legal Committee

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif Saturday announced the formation of an Islamic Legal Committee chaired by Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Ibrahim Al Qattan.

The council comprises Dr. Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat, dean of the Sharia (Islamic law) College; Dr. Abdul Salam Al Abbadi, Awqaf under secretary; Mr. Faze-

din Al Khatib, dean of Al Quds Community College; Dr. Ibrahim Zaid Al Kilani, vice dean of Shar'ia College; Mohammad Shaqra, director of mosques and Mr. Mohammad Abu Sardaneh, member of the legal Islamic Court.

The Grand Mufti of Jordan will be the committee's rapporteur and Dr. Khalil Humaid will be the council's secretary.

4-week training course on accounting opens at IPA

AMMAN (Petra) — A four-week training course on industrial cost accounting opened at the Institute of Public Administration (IPA) Saturday.

Altogether 18 executive directors and senior employees in a number of public companies and

local institutions are taking part in the course which is being held at the Amman Chamber of Industry.

The participants will be oriented on subjects related to the cost of profit and loss in industrial projects, control of industrial cost and other related topics.

OAU appeals for Chad

(Continued from page 1)

the OAU appeal. Our position remains unchanged at the moment," he told Reuters.

Mr. Habre has received arms from France and Zairean combat troops and fighter jets. His government has accused Libya of involvement in the fighting, a charge denied by Tripoli.

The OAU statement called on Chad's feuding factions "to accept and work for national reconciliation which constitutes the only basis for a just and durable peace in Chad."

The statement said Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam, the current OAU chairman, was empowered by the nine-nation bureau to convene a meeting of the OAU's standing committee on Chad if necessary.

Meanwhile Mr. Habre remained on the battlefield in the eastern town against stranded rebels, the environment which he as one of the world's veteran guerrilla commanders knows best.

Encouraged by his presence, government forces using advanced weaponry supplied by France have inflicted a string of defeats on Mr. Goukouni's rebels and now control all the populated centres in eastern Chad.

There was speculation here that Mr. Habre would drive home his advantage by chasing the rebels towards their headquarters at Faya-Largeau, 1,000 kilometres north of the capital.

Jordan to host 100 Arab children

By Lima Nabli
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan will play host for 100 children from various Arab states next month at the invitation of Her Majesty Queen Noor. This was announced by Mr. Akram Masarweh from the Youth Welfare Organisation (YWO) which is organising the programme.

He told the Jordan Times that children aged between 10 and 13 from Sudan, Oman, Somalia, Qatar, Tunisia, Bahrain, Algeria, Morocco and Kuwait will be staying in Jordan for 10 days to tour the country's archaeological and tourist sites and get acquainted with the country's culture and progress in various fields.

This is the third time that Jordan implements such programme, the first being in 1981, and it is intended to deepen Arab children's faith in their own culture and common goals, Mr. Masarweh said.

He said that Queen Noor believes that "as Arabs we belong to

one nation with a common culture and goals and therefore our children ought to have direct access to such concept with the purpose of enhancing their belief in their nation."

We started implementing the Common Arab Culture (CAC) programme in 1980 and the success it achieved then encouraged us to draw up plans for other similar programmes, and we hope that more and more Arab countries will be involved in it in the future, Mr. Masarweh said.

Mr. Masarweh who is director of the (CAC) programme is being assisted in its implementation by



Mr. Akram Masarweh

Mrs. Hiyam Faraj and Miss Margo Malatijian both from the YWO, and are making plans for including 20 Jordanian children.

"We intend to orient 20 Jordanian children during a four-day session on the various stages of the programme and we plan to provide them with all the information they might need to answer questions about our country by the guests who will be arriving here on

August 15," Mr. Masarweh said. These children, he added, have been selected from various governorates so that they can offer a true picture about the country to their colleagues who they will be accompanying throughout the programme.

The visitors will be touring Jordan's museums, Amman Roman Amphitheatre, Jerash, Petra, the Jordan Valley, the Dead Sea and the two bridges spanning the River Jordan, Mr. Masarweh explained.

Also on the programme are visits to Al Hussein Youth City, the Ajloun Youth Camp, the Friends of the Children Club, the Bird Garden, Al Ahli Club in Amman and Jordan Television to take part in a competition programme, as well as visits to military posts and the archaeological site at Umm Qais.

According to Mr. Masarweh, the Arab children will be spending a whole day as guests of Jordanian families. Each selected family will host two children including those from the Jordanian group, Mr. Masarweh said.

6,000 trees destroyed by fires during last week

AMMAN (J.T.) — More than 6,000 trees were burnt and 640 dunums of land damaged with fires which broke out in three different places in Jordan during the past week.

A report in Al Ra'i newspaper Saturday said that 6,000 forest trees and 200 olive trees planted on 200 dunums of land in the Jerash area were completely destroyed by fire. A spokesman for the Civil Defence Department said the fire was caused by some people on an outing who made the fire for cooking in the woods.

In the Koura district, a fire broke out on Wednesday in an orchard when someone dropped a cigarette end. As a result 116 fruit trees were burnt and 200 dunums of land were badly damaged by the fire.

Another fire in Nu'aimah, in Irbid Governorate destroyed 240 dunums of land grown with fruit trees.

The spokesman warned citizens against making fire or dropping cigarettes in wooded areas with a view to protecting public property.

30-year-old man commits fratricide

IRBID (J.T.) — A 30-year-old man from Arhaba near Irbid Friday murdered his own sister by stabbing her with a sharp knife, according to a report in Saturday's local press. The report said that the woman, aged 26 and identified only as (M.A.) died instantly and her brother was apprehended by the police. The report did not disclose any reason for the murder.

Strauss suffers setback

(Continued from page 1)

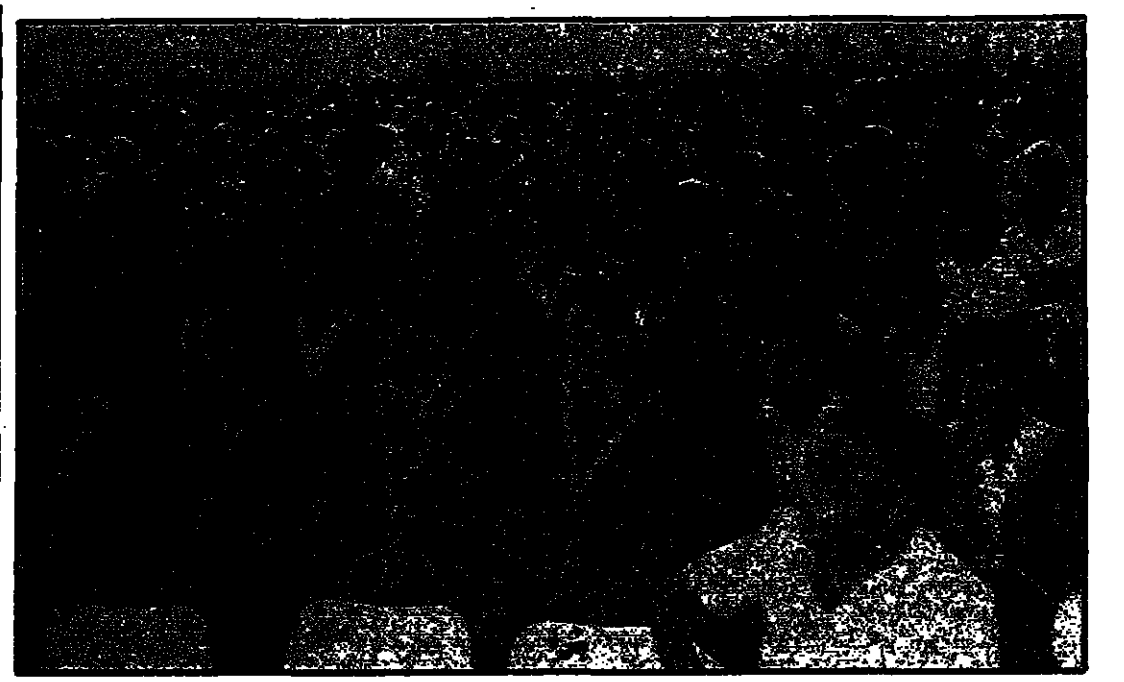
The revelation stunned many of his supporters, who had staunchly followed his previously tough approach towards East Berlin.

Only last March, Mr. Strauss branded the death of a West German at an East German border post "murder" and called on Bonn to take a harder line.

One CSU deputy, Franz Handlos, resigned from the party over the credit last week and another, Ekkehard Voigt, voiced unusually open criticism of Mr. Strauss this week.

Diplomats said Chancellor Helmut Kohl appeared to have scored a dual tactical coup by having Mr. Strauss take credit for the East German loan, binding the Bavarian leader into Bonn's ostpolitik and weakening his position in his own party.

In a speech lasting more than two hours, Mr. Strauss fiercely defended the credit deal Saturday. He argued that the credit did not change basic government policies towards East Germany.



Newly-graduated students and members of the public attend a function Saturday during which a number of students of the Petra College received their graduation certificates (Petra photo)

Petra College students graduate

ZARQA (Petra) — A ceremony for graduating the first class of female students from Petra Community College here was held Saturday under the patronage of Her Highness Princess Basma.

The graduates had completed courses in commerce, secretarial

work and other vocations lasting three years each.

At the outset of the ceremony, the chairman of the college's board of trustees made a speech outlining the various stages of the college's development and its programmes which he said are designed to help in implementing

Jordan's development plans. He also briefed his audience on the various training courses at the college.

Towards the end of the ceremony, Princess Basma distributed diplomas to the 180 graduates.



Dr. Ahmad Sharkas

Jordan to hold biggest annual book exhibition

AMMAN (Petra) — A number of Arab and foreign publishing houses have expressed desire to participate in Jordan's annual book exhibition which will be held during the Jerash Festival next month, according to Dr. Ahmad Sharkas, director general of the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA).

He said that 50 publishing houses including those from Taiwan, Lebanon, Iraq, Palestine, Tunisia and India have sent him letters to

this effect. Taiwan's National Publishing House wants to participate in the exhibition by displaying and marketing a number of publications and books both in Arabic and English, Dr. Sharkas said.

He said this exhibition is expected to be the biggest of its kind in Jordan's history in terms of its volume and publications that are to be displayed.

Books at the exhibition will be sold at competitive prices, Dr. Sharkas said.

Arafat: Postponement of Soviet trip insignificant

(Continued from page 1)

a clash with Syria, even though the Palestinians had been under enormous provocation.

Libya was also among Arab states which he said "sought to profit from our weakness and try to bend us to their will."

But he added: "I am sincere when I say I want to reach an accord with Syria and Libya."

The Kuwait News Agency Saturday quoted another Palestinian leader as saying the Soviet leadership would soon take fresh steps which could help reconcile the differences within Fatah and between Palestinian and Syrian leaders.

Nayef Hawatmeh, leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, interviewed in Damascus, said the Soviet

Union had made clear it opposed Palestinian in-fighting and favoured unity within Fatah and the PLO.

"The Soviets view with bitterness the Palestinian split and regard it as serving imperialist-Israeli expansionist schemes in the Middle East directly," he added. Mr. Hawatmeh visited Moscow last week at the head of a PLO delegation.

Arafat, Iraqis discuss Baghdad-PLO ties

(Continued from page 1)

after accusing Syria of backing rebels within Fatah, Syria has denied the charge.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) Friday night said President Saddam Hussein reaffirmed Iraq's support for the PLO and its independence during a meeting with Mr. Arafat attended by Mr. Aziz, who is also deputy prime minister.

They discussed developments in the Palestinian arena and "the conspiracies against the Palestinian resistance aimed at liquidating the PLO," INA said.

Iraq has accused Syria and Libya of what a government spokesman described as a "conspiracy against the legitimate leadership of the PLO," which Mr.

Arafat has headed since 1969. Baghdad Radio said Saturday that Mr. Arafat laid a wreath at a monument in Baghdad to Iraqi war dead and visited a museum, which included Iranian weapons captured in the 34-month-old Gulf war between Iraq and Iran.

Later on Saturday, the Iraqi News Agency reported that Mr. Arafat left Baghdad but did not give his destination.

But Palestinian sources said he might go to Kuwait to seek further support for his leadership of the PLO.

Arafat in Tunis
TUNIS (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat returned to his headquarters in Tunis Saturday after a three-day visit to Iraq, the Tunisian news agency TAP said.

Mr. Arafat conferred in Baghdad with Iraqi leaders about the current situation within the PLO after the split in the Fatah movement and his expulsion last month from Syria.

Quoting the Palestinian news agency Wafa, TAP also reported that a Fatah delegation led by Abu Iyad, member of the movement's Central Committee, arrived Saturday in Prague on a tour of eastern Europe.

The delegation had just visited Poland and would discuss the current Middle East situation with Czechoslovak leaders, Wafa said.

Israelis shoot down demonstrator

(Continued from page 1)

The army brought in reinforcements to patrol the streets of the capital and strengthened its checkpoints on main streets with armoured vehicles.

The right-wing Falangist radio broadcast a warning from the army that it would move to restore order in case of any disturbances. Security sources said no violent incidents were reported Saturday morning in Beirut.

Friday's fighting in Beirut involved light artillery, machineguns, rocket-propelled grenades and automatic rifles. The army detained 90 people and seemed confident they included all the gunmen.

In the Wadi Abu Jamil district, formerly Beirut's Jewish quarter, the army appeared to be in full control of the streets Friday night. Army officers were relaxed and pointed out where the heaviest fighting had taken place outside a former Jewish school still known as the Alliance Israelite.

The officers clearly felt there was no danger from snipers despite Friday's constant stream of gunfire from buildings in the area.

The clashes erupted when police tried to evict Shi'ites who were illegally using the school to teach their own children.

Shooting broke out, and local Shi'ites threw up barricades as the army poured in light tanks, armoured personnel carriers and hundreds of men.

After eight hours of gunfire, two soldiers and three civilians lay dead and about 10 soldiers and a similar number of civilians were wounded.

Right-wing Lebanese radio stations accused local gunmen of firing on passers-by to create panic. The left-wing Murabitoun radio

Shelling in Beirut

(Continued from page 1)

Mediterranean coast.

The exchanges began between villages in the Shouf mountains, several kilometres southeast of Beirut, at around 8:30 p.m. (1830 GMT). Militias around the capital and surrounding foothills quickly joined in.

Lebanese television interrupted its programmes at 10 p.m. (2000 GMT) to announce that a ceasefire had gone into effect at 9:45 p.m. after contacts between the parties. It seemed to be holding and relative calm had been restored, it said.

The intense shelling renewed tension and fear in Beirut amid uncertainty over the political situation.

The government of President Amin Gemayel is trying to secure the withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from the country and extend the control of the Lebanese army beyond the capital, the only area it now holds.

interests of certain Arab regimes," Abu Al Hol said. "They (the Arab regimes) want us to drop the armed struggle," he added.

Abu Al Hol, who arrived in north Lebanon from Syria last week, also accused the rebels of resorting to "terrorism" and "blackmail" to force Palestinians living in refugee camps to join the dissidents.

Tripoli protests clashes

(Continued from page 1)

tain its right to independent decision making." He accused certain unnamed Arab governments of trying to undermine the independent Palestinian decision and impose control over the PLO.

"The PLO has held high the slogan of armed struggle against the Israeli occupation and imperialism but this conflicts with the

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Responsible Editor: MOHAMMAD AMAR
Editor: GEORGE S. HAWATMEN
Contributing Editor: RAMI G. KHOURI
Editorial and advertising offices: Jordan Press Foundation, University Road, P.O. Box 6716, Amman, Jordan.
Telephone: 66370, 66365. **Telex:** 21491, NIKEL JO.
Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.
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Bitterness and the PLO

THOSE of us who read Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat's interview published in the Jordan Times, Al Ra'i and Sawt Al Shaab newspapers yesterday could not have missed the man's pangs of bitterness about Syrian attempts to control his organisation. But why should he be embittered? Surely, the behaviour of the Syrian regime comes as no big surprise to the PLO chairman; and he knows only too well that in the end these attempts cannot but fail to subdue the Palestinian revolution and its symbols of struggle. Doesn't Arafat himself keep on telling us and the world that his revolution is no picnic, and that, it will win the Palestinians their historical and inalienable rights, regardless of the odds?

Arafat nevertheless has to be seriously concerned about the current situation, if only for the ferocity of the Syrian campaign to discredit and replace the legitimate Palestinian leadership. We need only look at the strange alliance that Damascus has forged with the anti-Arafat rebels in Fateh to realise just how desperate the Assad regime has become in its attempts towards that end.

First, the Syrian-backed political leader of the Fateh mutiny, Nimr Saleh, is supposedly fully committed to step up guerrilla operations against Israeli occupation forces in Lebanon, as elsewhere in Palestine. The last thing the Syrians want is Palestinian attacks against the Israelis originating from behind Syrian lines in the Bekaa.

Second, the rebel leader's avowed militancy drove him to criticise publicly the Soviet stance during the siege of Beirut, even though his pro-Moscow views never failed to surface in Fateh and long before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. If he had the guts to criticise the Soviets for their role — or the lack of it — in the siege of Beirut, what would you expect him to think of Syria's lethargy in Lebanon last summer and even now?

Third, Nimr Saleh presumably is anti-American, but the Syrians are not; he wants no political solution to the Palestine problem, the Syrians admittedly do; furthermore, he was once touted by the Libyans as the alternative to Arafat, just before the Palestine National Council (PNC) meeting in Algiers last February, but the trick did not work and he was rejected by most Palestinians at the time, only to surface again in Damascus recently.

How then, with all these basic contradictions between the Syrians and the Fateh rebels, would you expect an alliance to be forged, had it not been for the common aim of both Saleh and Assad to get rid of Arafat and his leadership?

We don't. And that is why the PLO chairman and his organisation have to be more concerned with than embittered by what is taking place on the Palestinian-Syrian front these days. The confrontation is hardly personal.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: The right way out

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chief Yasser Arafat spoke in an interview with Al Ra'i newspaper about the recent events among PLO groups and Syria and also about the aspirations of the Palestinian fighters. Between these events and the aspirations lies a dark tunnel which the Palestinian revolution hopes to go through — the tunnel which the Palestinians were forced to enter since Israel's invasion of Lebanon in June of 1982.

In the interview, Abu Ammar did not explain how the Palestinian plans to get out of the tunnel, but he admitted that the events in the Bekaa Valley had revealed a lot about different things including Jordan's stand vis a vis this revolution in contrast with other Arab states.

On the relations with Jordan, Abu Ammar said that he would like to express his deep appreciation to Jordan in view of its stand toward the PLO and its keenness to preserve the organisation's independence and freedom.

This stand he said, is only an implementation of Jordan's commitment towards the Palestinian people and part of Jordan's assistance to the Arab population under Israeli rule to enable them to preserve their identity and safeguard their land.

Al Dustour: Aspirations and realities

There cannot be any truly patriotic Arab citizen who does not wish that the sufferings in Lebanon should end after all these years of civil war, invasion and internal strife.

But there is a long way separating aspirations from reality. The recent outbreak of fighting among the Lebanese emphasises an important fact: that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon which Israel and the U.S. had pictured to the world that it is the only means of saving the country — has in fact paved the way for a long and painful stage for Lebanon and a dark future fraught with danger.

Ever since its invasion of Lebanon, Israel has been intent on creating divisions among the Lebanese and exerting all efforts for escalating fighting among their various factions. It has been trying to convince the Lebanese that Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon is bound to rekindle the long-standing feuds among the factions and so prolong the sufferings of the people.

If the U.S. really wants to end the sufferings it should work towards ending the occupation of Lebanon and this should help safeguard the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Sawt Al Shaab: Palestinians will struggle

Those who have been trying to liquidate the Palestinian revolution and the PLO and have been trying to steal the Palestinian victory achieved in the battle for Beirut, have indeed bet their money on a losing horse and are building castles in the air.

In his interview with Sawt Al Shaab, PLO leader Yasser Arafat has revealed the truth about a conspiracy hatched by certain Arab regimes against the Palestinian revolution. He also revealed the plots of the Syrian and Libyan regimes to destroy to the PLO's main group, Fateh prior to destroying the whole Palestinian organisation. Abu Ammar has also pointed out the main purpose of these plots and revealed that the dissidents were in fact fighting Fateh men with Syrian guns and Libyan tanks.

We believe that the Palestinians and the fighters in Lebanon will continue the struggle and will also foil all the plots being hatched against them by regimes whose weakness and false slogans were laid bare during Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

VIEW FROM AMERICA

Americans show better understanding of Muslim fasting

By Franz Schurmann

SAN FRANCISCO — On Friday night, June 10 according to the Christian reckoning, the Muslim fasting of Ramadan began. Interesting to me as an American was the fact that announcements about Ramadan were carried in American newspapers. They were small reports, usually on the inside pages of newspapers. But they are remarkable because in the past no such announcements would have been carried. The reasons they were are that Islam has become the fourth major religion in the U.S., following Protestantism, Catholicism, and Judaism (reckoned by the number of believers).

No one knows how many Muslims there are in the U.S. Cautious estimates give a figure of two million. But some estimates range as high as seven million.

Ramadan still means little to the vast majority of Americans, but the idea of purification through fasting has come to mean much more in recent years. Americans, until recently, were not a people who indulged in fasting. Protestants were under no religious mandate to fast. Catholics are supposed to refrain from all meat during the 40 days preceding Easter, the date of Christ's resurrection. Jews traditionally fast during their Day of Atonement. But as Americans got more prosperous they also stopped observing even the few rituals of non-eating or eating-less that were left. The Catholic Church made repeated exemptions to the rules of Lent (the fasting period). And many Jews became thoroughly secular. In fact, among many educated Americans religion was something to be ashamed of. It was a kind of superstition. So many intellectuals made a point of eating forbidden foods during high holy days.

But in the last years, Americans have discovered that food can be an enemy as well as a friend. Many Americans have become very fat. And obesity often leads to life-endangering diseases. Americans have become more health conscious to an astonishing degree. They eat much less meat than they used to. They exercise more. They jog — one can see astounding numbers of joggers of all ages running even in the downtowns of cities between the vast skyscrapers. And in the process of eating less, many Americans have discovered the value of fasting. As one friend put it, the sense of exhilaration and health that comes from not eating for a few days is remarkable. So many people have begun to try periodic fasting. Fasting has become one aspect of the many-sided health revolution in America.

But I also remember my own experience as a Christian with Ramadan. It was in Afghanistan, during a broiling hot

summer, some 25 years ago. With my Japanese friend and colleague, we rode every day on horseback with two or three local people from village to village. Our Muslim friends, every day, helped pack food and drink for us, but none for themselves. They said: Non-Muslims and travellers, musafir, are exempt from the fast. We then said: But you too are musafir! Why do you not eat and drink? And they always waved their hands and said: No. And they added: We do not want to miss the purification that comes from observing the fast. So I watched them ride from early in a summer's morning to well into the evening. They ate and drank nothing. And they told me even to swallow spit was a violation of the fast. Then came the "fitr", when they ate. Even then I never saw them fill themselves to the point that stomachs swelled. Then came the incredibly joyous Eid-Al-Fitr,

which we celebrated in a town in northern Afghanistan. The night before the mood was somber, very religious. But the Eid itself was a time for incredible rejoicing.

There is an old Latin saying in the Christian world: mens sana in corpore sano, or a healthy mind in a healthy body. But, as Aristotle already saw, there also is soul beside mind and body. In the U.S. today there is a growing sense that health must primarily encompass the soul as well. This is particularly true of Islam with its 30 days of fasting from the time at dawn when a white hair can be distinguished from a black and at night when it cannot.

Filling the body constantly with things can be bad for all three (body, mind, and soul). Many people never stop

ingesting. When they do not eat, they drink. When they do not drink, they smoke. When they do not smoke, they think of eating, drinking, or smoking. Constantly filling the body does not allow the mind to think of higher things. And as a form of self-concern, it closes off the soul which must remain open, like a window allowing fresh air to come in.

In Islam, the joy of the Eid-Al-Fitr symbolises the social pleasures of friends and kin eating together. We in America have more and more of that now. Yet only a few years ago it was common for people to eat alone. In fact, stand-up food bars were common in many cities. But there also are beginnings of awareness that there is a time for non-eating as well. We think of it still in health terms. But it is quite possible that many Americans will discover the spiritual qualities in fasting just as Muslims have known it for 1,400 years.



Pretoria continues aggression against S. African countries

By Rodney Pinder
Reuter

MAPUTO — Black southern African leaders say their region, one of the world's poorest, is fighting for survival against an undeclared war by South Africa.

But they fear their cries for international help to combat what they see as implacable South African hostility are increasingly in vain.

The nine members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) have had considerable success in attracting investment funds from industrialised nations.

But they detect little response to their appeals that these same investors bring a moderating influence to bear on the white-ruled republic.

The nine — Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Lesotho, Swaziland, Tanzania and Botswana — fear their organisation, set up in 1980 to reduce dependence on South Africa, could be destroyed if the security situation continues to deteriorate.

South African destabilisation "threatens our very existence," the SADCC chairman, Botswana President Quett Masire, told a press conference after its annual summit. "This is a matter of life and death," he added.

The nine accuse South Africa of fighting a covert war against its black neighbours to keep them economically dependent, to show that black rule does not work and

to set up a cordon sanitaire around its frontiers while it crushes internal black dissent.

Pretoria denies the charge, saying it strikes into neighbouring countries like Lesotho, Mozambique and Angola against black nationalist guerrilla bases. It says the nine are victims of their own disorders and inefficiency.

In its three years of existence, the SADCC has made solid progress, notably in transport and communications, with the help of big investments from the industrial world.

But its overall view is one of increasing gloom as members grapple with what the grouping calls "continuing and deepening economic and security problems."

To back their case, the nine members cite attacks on ports, roads and railways and Mozambique by rebels said to be sponsored by Pretoria. South African raids in Angola, alleged South African encouragement for unrest in Zimbabwe and political and military pressures on Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho.

The leaders at the SADCC's one-day summit called on their international aid donors for help, commenting that their major benefactors also had considerable investments in South Africa.

A communiqué said Pretoria acted with impunity. "South Africa can invade and occupy sovereign states, blow up vital installations, massacre populations at no apparent cost to its relations with its main allies," it said.

The biggest donors to the SADCC are the United States,

European Community members, Canada and Japan.

Without naming any country, the communiqué said, more bluntly than at any previous summit: "Some of these friends of South Africa, who provide the racist regime with the capital, technology, management skills and deadly weapons to carry out such a policy (of destabilisation), also seek to improve their relations with SADCC."

The SADCC summit said it was irrational for them to invest in regional infrastructure only to see such resources "wasted by South African sabotage."

It urged the international community to transfer resources from the republic to its black neighbours in the name of peace and as an investment in the future.

But there was a note of despair at the summit. A report by the SADCC secretariat said earlier similar appeals had proved ineffective.

In the past year, the report said, "South African aggression by invasion, occupation, incursion, support for insurrection, economic sabotage and other forms of destabilisation has escalated."

Combined with severe drought and falling demand for the region's commodities because of the recession, this had created economic stagnation, rising unemployment and increasing poverty.

The report said there was a real danger of international conflict and of domestic social and political unrest arising from the pressures on the region's 60 million people, already ranked among the world's poorest.

Reporting progress of development projects, the paper said work was continuing to achieve regional food security, to control animal diseases, to conserve oil and water and to develop fisheries.

In transport and communications, one-quarter of the estimated \$2.6 billion required to modernise ports, railways, roads and other facilities over the next decade had been allocated or committed by donor nations.

Potential donors had been identified for 74 out of 90 industrial projects throughout the nine member states, and funding would be discussed at talks with industrial nations in Lusaka next November, the report said.

It said the SADCC had developed into a significant regional organisation in its three years of existence.

President Samora Machel of Mozambique told the summit the SADCC was not created to interfere with the internal affairs of South Africa.

But Pretoria had responded to it with "the most gross violation of the basic rules of coexistence between sovereign states," he said.

SADCC members wanted to turn southern Africa into "a zone of peace, progress and well-being," Mr. President Machel said.

"We refuse to depend politically or economically on South Africa, as on any other country. We refuse to give in to blackmail."

Mr. Machel said the Sandinista takeovers were justified because the Jews had business links with Somoza.

Pressed for details, he said three Jewish families owned a racetrack, gambling casino and baseball team together with Somoza.

Exiles, who deny such business links, say that even if they had existed they would fail to justify the sweeping Sandinista confiscation of virtually all the 20 families' property.

They remain convinced of deep-seated anti-Semitism, saying that the trio of half-Jewish ministers were never practising Jews closely associated with their community.

The ultimate proof of prejudice, they say, was that the Sandinista guerrillas unsuccessfully tried to burn their synagogue in a Sabbath raid as Jews prayed inside a few months before Somoza's overthrow.

The officials do not dispute the wide-ranging takeovers, but say the confiscations were not driven by anti-Semitism.

"We are not anti-semites, only anti-Zionists," Tourism Minister Herte Lewites told Reuters.

Mr. Lewites, whose father was Jewish and mother Catholic, said the Sandinistas exercised no discrimination against him.

He said Education Minister Carlos Turnerman and Telecommunications Minister Enrique Schmidt, both half-Jewish, also suffered no harassment.

The presence of Jewish descendants in the cabinet even prompted Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto last month to quip to reporters: "It would seem you have to have Jewish blood to qualify for a cabinet post."

D'Escoto said the great majority of Jews "left the country because of their ties to Somoza and because, surely their consciences weighed heavily on them."

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Algeria faces oil glut with effective measures to retain economic stability

By Francis Giles

ALGERIA — Algerian leaders have a calmer air than most of their Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) or Third World peers these days, even though the \$5 cut in the price of crude oil agreed in March could cost the country between \$1 billion and \$1.5 billion in lost revenues this year.

Two factors explain their calmness. The first is that over the past decade Algeria has reduced its dependence on exports of crude oil, which is unlikely to account for more than 20 per cent of foreign earnings from hydrocarbons this year. Its place is being taken by natural gas, refined products, condensates and liquefied petroleum gas. Exports of gas will increase by 50 per cent in 1983, to 21 billion cu m.

The ability of Sonatrach, the state oil and gas monopoly, to tailor its product mix to changing world demand was a crucial factor in allowing the company to hold its foreign earnings at \$12.7 billion last year — close to the \$14.1 billion level reached in 1981.

The second reason why Algeria can afford to remain calm is that the country decided four years ago that foreign borrowing was no solution to its problems. The decision emerged from a full reappraisal, which began in 1979 when President Chadli Bendjedid came to power, of earlier economic development plans.

The major conclusion of the study was that the previous concentration on investment in heavy industry had resulted in what the new leaders felt was an unacceptably high level of foreign debt. Algerian borrowers moved from feast to famine. When Sonatrach raised \$700 million this spring, the first such operation by an Algerian borrower in over three years, the loan was given a very warm reception, in spite of its fine terms. These included a split spread of 1/4-3/4 per cent for eight years with five years' grace.

The ready acceptance of the terms amounted to a vote of confidence from the international banking community in Chadli's policies.

Algeria has always been very reticent when it comes to publishing debt figures, but reasonably accurate estimates suggest that had foreign borrowing not been halted in 1979 the country today would be travelling the same road to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as so many other Third World countries.

The total foreign debt rose to \$24 billion in 1980, \$15 billion of which was drawn down. Total debt is now estimated to have declined to about \$20 billion, of which perhaps \$17 billion is drawn.

This year marks the peak repayment year on the large sums borrowed in the 1970s. Some \$4.3 billion will have to be repaid — a figure which could drive the debt-service ratio as a percentage of exports to 37 per cent if the country's hard currency income declines to \$11.5 billion. Thereafter repayments decline to \$2.8 billion in 1986.

Algeria continues to cut its cost according to its cloth, and not just where foreign borrowing is concerned. Instructions to slow down certain imports, notably in the consumer goods sector, were issued last summer, and total imports

this year will amount to no more than Dinars 46 billion (\$9.7 billion), a five per cent decline on last year's figure. However, Algeria's \$2.5 billion balance of payments deficit in 1982 is expected to increase this year.

It is an article of faith in the current 1981-84 development plan that more than additional factories, Algeria needs efficient management of existing industrial plants.

The need to increase production on the land is also stressed. Food imports cost \$2 billion last year, to which must be added \$1 billion of subsidies for staple foods. Prices of fruit and vegetables in Algeria are often three or four times higher than in Western European cities.

The authorities do not want to control those prices too closely because they know that only by convincing farmers that they can both earn a good living and, when they are in the private sector, have a surplus to invest can there be any hope of increasing production.

Encouraging farmers, whose average age is increasing fast, is a further difficulty: the younger generation is not eager to work in the cooperatives and prefers living in the cities.

Similarly moves to encourage the private sector, which accounts for about one third of all employment in Algeria and under Mr. Chadli's predecessor, Houari Boumedienne, was held in deep suspicion, are aimed at creating more semi-finished and consumer goods as well as more jobs.

No more than half the estimated 350,000 young people who enter the labour market for the first time every year find a job or a place in a training school. At the same time the country, whose per capita income is now more than \$2,000 a year, has a voracious appetite for every type of semi-finished and consumer goods. Shortages of goods and all but basic foods have thus given rise to a large black economy.

An IMF report on Algeria noted last year that the authorities were conducting a policy of attracting into the financial system some of the large currency holdings of the public, both in an effort to reduce the black economy and to facilitate the financing of Treasury needs.

As recommended in the report, Algerian banks are offering more attractive remuneration for deposits, particularly for those who wish to raise loans to buy a house.

A more attractive exchange rate for Algerian workers wishing to remit funds to their mother country should help boost the total sum of remittances, which declined to an estimated \$250 million last year.

Along with these efforts to integrate the black economy into the system, a number of steps have been taken recently to dismantle the many unnecessary controls which shackle the economy and are often a source of corruption.

All senior Algerian officials acknowledge that the rapidly rising population is a time bomb ticking away. The policies which could prevent it going off have been put on the statute book. Implementing them is a more difficult task. But, as with its foreign debt, Algeria has shown that it is capable of reassessing past policies and making bold decisions.

— Financial Times news features

Research is of vital importance to us



Talking straight
Marwan Muasher

If any one thing is to characterise the twentieth century, it is the great boom that took place in technology. Never before has man amassed so much knowledge in so little time. Never before has he been affected so much by this technology he created. And never before has the importance of technology to the human race been so clearly spelled out.

But what is the basis of technology? What keeps it ticking? What advances it and opens new arenas for it? If we are to pinpoint one main factor that is the driving force behind creating, maintaining, and advancing technology, the obvious answer would be research. For without research, there is no technology.

Research can be divided into two main fields: Basic, and applied. Basic research is that which is usually done for the sake of advancing knowledge. It is mostly theoretical in nature, and it serves to advance the state-of-the-art, to push forward the frontiers of knowledge in a particular field. It might or might not have an immediate or obvious practical application, but is conducted anyway in gain more insight into a certain problem so that when a practical application is sought, it has the

necessary fundamentals laid out for it. It often induces applications rather than come as the result of a response to applications.

Applied research on the other hand is that which is concerned with applying the available technology to solve a particular problem at hand. It makes use of the results obtained from basic research, and while it sometimes produces new theoretical results, it usually is of an empirical nature. It does not usually produce new results of a basic nature, but rather molds the existing ones to solve particular problems.

Both kinds of research, basic and applied, also very crudely classified as theoretical and experimental, are very important. They also are interrelated. Many times, basic, theoretical research leads to results that can be employed by applied, experimental research. Applied research often leads to problems unthought of hitherto that need further basic research of a theoretical nature to understand the phenomena observed in applied research. In short, both kinds of research supplement each other.

Traditionally, there have been two main centres for conducting research. The leadership in con-

ducting basic research has been more or less assumed by universities, and that of applied research by companies, although that does not mean that each centre is able of conducting only one type of research. A university in developed countries is not only a place where knowledge is passed, but also one where it is created. Thus, it is not enough for professors there to teach younger generations, but it is their ongoing duty to also keep learning themselves, and advancing knowledge in their own fields.

On the other hand, companies there also realise the importance of research to keep upgrading their products, to the point where the idea of a relatively sized company without a research and development department is absurd. Moreover, these two centres realise the importance of cooperation between themselves, and consequently there is a lot of joint programmes and constant feedback between academia and industry.

The importance of research to a country cannot be overstated. A country cannot hope to make the transition from a technology using to a technology producing nation without systematically supporting

and conducting research. And that transition is vital, for without it, it will mean almost total dependence on other nations. But what makes a country technology producing? Why are the Americans, Japanese or Germans, for example, leaders in this regard?

The argument of a country having better "brains" than other countries is no longer valid. No nation is genetically superior to other nations. This is a fact. What, then is the reason? Very simply, it is the system. If a country builds a system where the importance of research is realised, where an environment is created in which research is encouraged, then that system will be able to make full use of the "brains" of its citizens.

The Americans are a case in point. Historically, their country has been built from people immigrating to the new world, looking for a fresh start. Thus, a sense of hard work, later developed to competitiveness, has evolved there to become a part of their life-style. The concept of competitiveness is essential in the American value system, where one is constantly taught to strive to achieve his very best in his field of interest. Actually, this sometimes backfires, resulting in people that

are experts in their fields but know little about many other things in life.

At any rate, that is why America attracted so many people from over the world, who found it in a place where their talents are allowed to freely develop in a healthy research environment. A system has been built, not only of institutions and organisations but also one that is embedded in the culture, that accepts, supports and encourages research.

The point that I am making here is not to necessarily imitate the American life-style, only to realise the importance of building a system of values and of organisations that is conducive to research.

We have already started to do so, although our universities and research centres are still in their infancy. There are a lot of mistakes that are being and will be made along the way, but that is to be expected. We cannot expect to conduct research systematically with outstanding results overnight. I think the point not to be lost sight of here is to remember that our main objective at this point is to lay out the basis for a system so that the next generation can find firm grounds to stand on and has the proper environment to

actually start producing systematically. What we should avoid is to treat our research institutions as showcases, being too eager to show the world that we are good enough, and thus playing to short-term objectives instead of long-term policies. We also should realise the importance of both kinds of research, and not concentrate only on applied research which again might serve our short term objectives, but which alone does little to lay the necessary theoretical grounds for a stable and solid research programme.

I realise we have a lot of priorities, and that research might not fare highly among them. But it is certainly no luxury. It is a real need for us, one that will pay off tremendously in the future.

A lot of talk has been said about the human factor being Jordan's most valuable asset. This is more than just an emotional appeal or wishful bragging. For better or worse, the human resource is almost all we have, given the absence of any major natural resources in the country. As such, we have to, for we cannot afford not to, constantly upgrade the quality of this human factor. A policy where research fares highly does exactly that. We only have to look at the

Japanese as a living testimony that such a policy does pay off.

Since the government cannot direct much money (an element, unfortunately, that is essential to research) towards research programmes, that money has to come from the private sector. The private sector and companies of this country should realise the importance and advantages that research programmes can bring to them and the country. But more than that, I think the privileged, the rich of this country, should play a larger role in its development. They have had the chance to better education and better life. They have been more exposed to the world and have rich experiences to share. It is their moral obligation, therefore, to reach out and contribute towards a better society. I think this is an excellent chance to do so, where private companies can cooperate with universities and other research organisations to initiate research programmes and accelerate the rate at which we are going. We might not reap, nor should we expect to, substantial benefits in the short run, but (without sounding too dramatic), we would have laid the grounds for our children who will.

Can biotechnology help the Third World?

By John Elkington

LONDON — "This vaccine could radically alter the economies of several South American countries. It could improve their position in the world export of meat and meat products. Certainly it will increase world food supplies", said a U.S. scientist.

The speaker was Dr. Dennis Kleid, a microbiologist with Genentech Inc., the leading U.S. genetic engineering company. He was talking about the company's new vaccine against foot and mouth disease, produce with "recombinant DNA" technology, which rearranges microbes' genetic material to create new man-made life forms.

Optimistic forecasts about the potential of products manufactured using this and related biotechnology techniques, all virtually unknown a decade ago, have proliferated almost as fast as bacteria in a laboratory fermenter. Many of those forecasts are about economic opportunities for developing countries.

"Biotechnology, perhaps more than any other area of advanced applied science, offers solutions to the old problems which continue to hold many countries in the dark ages", says Dr. Burke Zimmerman of Cetus Corporation, one of Genentech's chief rivals. These problems include disease, malnutrition, over-population and the high cost and political vulnerability of energy imports.

"Unfortunately", Dr. Zimmerman concludes, "the benefits of biotechnology will remain primarily in the province of the economically advanced countries of the world, unless a workable means is found to bring it to the developing nations".

Well over \$800 million had been invested in the new U.S. biotechnology companies by the end of 1982. Some 61 per cent of this

has gone into health care research, compared with 23 per cent for agricultural applications. Animal and human health care products of recombinant DNA technology are already on the market in some countries — and others are getting there faster than most analysts expected.

But diseases which are commercially interesting in the North — diabetes, coronary thrombosis or even dwarfism — are not key problems in the developing world. True, companies like Biogen and Genentech are working on vaccines against tropical diseases like malaria, but they are extremely sensitive about patenting their technology and thus about sharing it with others.

The World Health Organisation (WHO), which is working on several tropical disease vaccines, had helped fund research on anti-malarial vaccines at New York University. Genentech was asked to help with production processes from the laboratory bench to full-scale commercial plants. The company sought in return an exclusive licence to market the vaccine, and WHO refused. Genentech then pulled out of the project. Yet WHO, and other international organisations, badly need the experience and patented technology of such companies.

As for agriculture, biotechnologists are increasingly convinced that they can improve crop plants by endowing them with resistance to herbicides, insects, salt water, drought, cold, viruses and other environmental challenges.

But, warns Mr. David Padwa of Agrigenetics Corporation, "manipulating bacteria is child's play compared to the genetic manipulation of plants". Less is known about plants. For each gene in a bacterium, plant may have thousands, so products in this field will take longer to develop. The International Plant Research Institute formed two joint ventures with the Malaysian plantation group, Sime Darby, to genetically improve crops such as cassava, the date palm, rice and rubber. Both ventures promptly ran into major cash-flow problems.

Unilever has used genetic engineering methods successfully to boost yields from oil palms and has moved on to the coconut palm. But trying to transfer biotechnology on company-owned plantations is one thing; getting its benefits to Third World farmers quite another.

Say one wanted to transfer technologies for producing nitrogen-fixing micro-organisms, which could help farmers but their fertiliser bills: Papua New Guinea lacks the necessary technology and academic support; Zimbabwe has too few trained specialists; and even Nigeria poses problems, as the key fermentation processes are highly vulnerable to the sort of power-cuts endemic there.

Yet some developing countries are already losing export income through biotechnologies. A major blow to sugar producing countries came recently with the announcement by Coca Cola and Pepsi Cola that they planned to use less sugar and more high fructose corn (maize) syrup, produced in the United States using an enzyme-assisted process.

New "intense sweeteners", such as thaumatin, are either already on the market or under development. Thaumatin is 2,500 times as sweet as sucrose and is a flavour-enhancer into the bargain. The original material came from a wild West African fruit, but thaumatin is now produced by bacteria.

Organisations such as Britain's Institute of Biotechnological Sci-

dies and Japan's International Centre for Cooperative Research and Training in Microbiological Engineering are helping developing countries build up their own biotechnological resources. They will also benefit from the new networks being developed by international organisations like the International Cell Research Organisation, the U.N. Environment Programme and UNESCO.

But these will not achieve the scale of technology transfer needed. An International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology is proposed by the U.N. Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO). This would have a staff of at least 100, involve capital costs of \$9.5 million (the buildings being donated by the host country) and need a minimum annual budget of \$8.6 million.

The United States opposes the idea, seeing such a centre as an uncontrollable conduit for U.S.

know-how, eroding its lead in international markets. However, other developed countries, including Canada and Sweden, support the idea. Belgium, Cuba, India, Italy, Pakistan and Thailand are being considered as host countries, with Bangkok, Brussels and Trieste emerging as early favourites.

Fears that multinational corporations will lock up biotechnology with watertight patents appear exaggerated, but the threats to developing economies are real enough. On present plans, the centre would be under-funded and over-extended, covering everything from animal vaccines to improved oil well yields.

Yet something of the sort is needed, if biotechnology is to benefit the Third World rather than make it even more technologically and economically dependent upon the developed nations.

— Earthscan feature



"It's a brand new seed. It kills bugs, waters and fertilizes itself and produces four corn crops a year."

Unfortunately it needs a monthly service by a man from New York." (Earthscan)

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SPORTS

Prost romps to British Grand Prix triumph

SILVERSTONE, England (R) — Alain Prost of France overcame an early challenge by Ferrari pair Patrick Tambay and Rene Arnoux and sped to the simplest of successes in the sun-soaked British Grand Prix motor race here on Saturday.

Renault driver Prost was never troubled once he passed his two compatriots and finished comfortably clear of the Brabham of Nelson Piquet in second place.

Tambay was third in his brand new Ferrari while Britain's Nigel Mansell overcame numerous pre-race electrical problems with his Lotus and finished a deserved fourth.

Arnoux was fifth and Austrian Niki Lauda led home the first of the non-turbocharged cars with sixth place in his McLaren.

Prost extended his World Championship lead to six points. He has 39 points with former champion Piquet on 33 and Tambay on 31.

Prost said: "Everything was fine. My tyres were fantastic and the car behaved perfectly despite the hot conditions."

But moments after Prost was presented with his victory Garand Tyrrell team boss Ken Tyrrell slapped in a protest, claiming the Renault and Ferrari cars broke the rules.

Tyrrell alleged that water was injected into the cars' fuel, and its cooling influence boosted power.

Race stewards met to consider the protest but no decision had been reached two hours after the race ended.

Mansell's performance was particularly satisfying for Lotus who had worked hard to produce a pair of brand new cars in the five-week gap between the Canadian and British Grands Prix.

Mansell, troubled by numerous electrical problems during practice, improved from 14th place on the starting grid.

His Italian team mate Elio de Angelis, who had seemed a major threat during qualifying, dropped out with engine failure on the second lap of the 67-lap (316.15km) race.

Former World Champion Niki Lauda proved the best of the drivers in non-turbocharged machinery. The Austrian finished sixth, a lap adrift of Prost.

Coe slumps to shock defeat

LONDON (R) — Britain's Olympic Champion Sebastian Coe slumped to his second 1,500 metres defeat in three weeks when he was beaten into second place by Yugoslav Dragan Zdravkovic at an international athletics meeting at Crystal Palace here Friday night.

Coe was again found wanting for pace in the final straight after he had led into the last lap with the race seemingly well within his grasp.

Last month Spain's Jose Luis Gonzalez scored a similarly spectacular victory over Coe in Paris and the Briton's hopes of running both the 800 and the 1,500 metres at the inaugural World Athletics Championships in Helsinki next month may have been dashed by Friday night's defeat.

Zdravkovic finished in three minutes 35.28 seconds, while Coe returned 3:36.03 and third-placed Wilson Waigwa of Kenya 3:36.62.

The meeting, held before a capacity audience on a sultry London night, was the first permit meeting in Britain and attracted a star-studded field for the full programme of championship and non-championship events.

New Zealand's John Walker and Ireland's Eamonn Coghlan, both noted 1,500 metres runners, stepped up a distance to win the 2,000 and 3,000 metres respectively, while Coe's great rival Steve Ovett, world 1,500 metres record holder and Olympic 800 metres champion, cruised to an impressive victory in the 1,000 metres.

Spinks retains title after non-fight

WASHINGTON (R) — In one of the most bizarre episodes in boxing history, undefeated Michael Spinks has retained his undisputed world light heavyweight crown without lifting a glove.

What was supposed to be the first title fight in 24 years in Washington fell through when top contender Eddie Mustafa Muhammad failed to make the necessary 175 pound (79.4 kilos) weight limit for the scheduled 15-round bout on Friday.

Muhammad, who lost his World Boxing Association title to Spinks two years ago, came in at 177.5 pounds (80.5 kilos) on the official scales and was given two hours to sweat it off.

But he claimed he weighed 175 pounds and the scales were rigged. Rather than lose the disputed pounds, he forfeited the fight and lost his long-sought chance to recapture the title.

Promoter Burch Lewis tried to salvage a bout by staging a non-title 10-rounder. Muhammad agreed, but Spinks backed out.

In the end there was something that actually approached fighting at a post non-fight press conference.

Lewis said Muhammad brought in a motorcycle gang called the "Assassins" from his home town in Brooklyn, New York, to intimidate boxing officials.

Spinks, who claimed Muhammad had insulted the integrity of boxing, became involved in a shoving match with the challenger's fans including some of the motorcycle gang.

Then Lewis and Muhammad started after each other. But Dwight Braxton, who lost the World Boxing Council version of the championship to Spinks in March, broke up the brawl to end the press conference.

IOC, FIFA reach agreement on eligibility

ZURICH (R) — The International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the International Football Federation (FIFA) reached an agreement on Friday night on players' eligibility for final rounds

of the 1984 Olympic soccer tournament, an IOC spokesman said. The two organisations decided that players could take part in the competition if they are a member of a FIFA affiliated association or if their country has a National Olympic Committee, recognised by the IOC.

However, Olympic ties will exclude players who earn their living from football and South American and European players if they have previously played in World Cup games, either in preliminaries or in the finals.

It will also exclude footballers who, according to the IOC, have broken rules of "fair play", especially if they have been involved in drug taking or used violence on the pitch.

The agreement still has to be officially ratified by both organisations.



Jordanian swimmers meet visiting American team

By Reem Habayeb
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The atmosphere around the pool at the Hussein Sport City was filled with excitement last Tuesday. It was the first time a foreign swimming team was in Jordan to compete with a local team. The visitors were the swimming team of American residents in Saudi Arabia.

The competition that was organised by the Jordanian Swimming Federation and Alia, was held under the patronage of H.R.H. Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid.

With 48 Jordanian participants and 27 Americans, the competitors gave formidable performances on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings in front of more than a 1,000 spectators.

The Jordanian team won gold medals in 25 per cent of the races, which meant that they did fairly

well considering the disparity in the organisation and training between the two teams.

The obvious obstacles for the Jordanian team were that very few of them knew or were trained to do the proper flip turn when reaching one end of the pool, which saves a few seconds in the race; and the other was that none of them were wearing swimming hats, which helps put the hair out of the way.

Amongst the Jordanian team, those who gave commendable performances were Luna Dallal and Amer Wazani in the races for age group 10 and below. Ages 10-12 were Alda Zumot and Rami Safadi. Ages between 12-14, Mouna Abdel Hamid, Imad Wazani, Ali Wazani and Raed Dallal. Between the ages of 14-16 Yana Shokom, Ihab Qasab, and Louay Al Khatib. And ages 16 and above were May Bdour and Lutfi Jarrar.

Arroyo gives Spain first Tour de France win in 5 years

CLERMONT FERRAND, France (R) — Angel Arroyo gave Spain their first Tour de France stage win since 1978 on Saturday when he won the 15.6 kilometre time trial from Clermont Ferrand to the top of the extinct Puy de Dome volcano.

Arroyo, 28, came home in 40 minutes 43 seconds, 13 seconds ahead of compatriot, Pedro Delgado. Patrocino Jimenez came third 16 seconds further back to give the Colombian amateur team their best placing of the tour.

The eyes of France were on their injured tour hero Pascal Simon, riding with his fractured

shoulder heavily strapped. He forecast before the start that he would lose the tour lead Saturday but in the event he remained 52 seconds clear of compatriot Laurent Fignon.

More than three minutes of Simon's lead were wiped out as he struggled on the vicious slopes of the 1,415-metre climb. He finished five minutes 10 seconds behind Arroyo.

The Spaniard jumped from 11th to fifth overall and is now four minutes 24 seconds behind Simon, and with more mountain stages ahead the pressure is growing on the Frenchman's team to

protect his diminishing advantage. Jimenez's performance regained him the mountain leader's jersey which he had lost to Britain's Robert Millar on Thursday.

He also gave the Colombians satisfaction after the events of that day when a riders' go-slow over doping regulations hit Jimenez's defence of the jersey.

Each time he tried to attack on a climb where points could be scored he was warned by Gilbert Duclos-Lassalle, the French professionals' spokesman, not to attempt anything because of the protest.

As a result he missed valuable points and Colombians demanded an official protest by their national cycling federation. But Colombian official Hector Urrego, although clearly unhappy, said there would be no complaint.

The Colombians, down to five of their original 10 men, now have Jimenez in the top 20 as the cyclists face more mountains on Sunday in the 144-kilometre race

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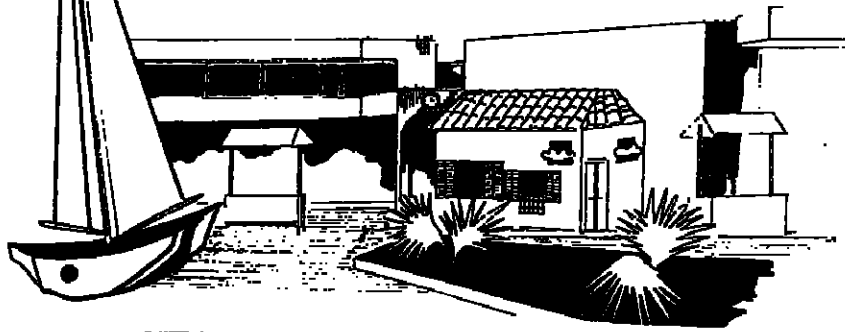
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ECONOMY

U.S. economy improves

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. economy continues to improve briskly, despite a rise in prices last month, according to two government reports released Friday.

The Federal Reserve Board said industrial production rose by 1.1 per cent last month, the seventh successive monthly increase in factory output.

U.S. factories have been steadily boosting production since last November and have already made up about half the production lost by recession.

Wholesale prices, which normally anticipate consumer price inflation by two to three months, rose by 0.5 per cent in June, the Labour Department said, though wholesale costs still declined at a one per cent annual rate in the first half of this year.

Last month's increase in whol-

esale prices was the biggest since last November, the department added.

A spokesman for President Reagan quickly hailed both reports as "a winning combination" that showed the recovery was now established on a broad front.

"Production is up and inflation remains under control," said White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes.

The fall in wholesale costs during the first half of 1983 virtually guarantees a low inflation rate for the year as a whole.

White House economists project inflation will be within the four to five per cent range for several years, far below the double-digit rates that ravaged the country from 1979 to 1981.

The latest official figures, released in May, showed U.S. con-

sumer price inflation running at an annual rate of 3.5 per cent.

The economists expect the economy to show increasing vigour this year, expanding by 3.5 per cent between the final quarters of 1982 and 1983.

The rise in June wholesale prices was widely expected.

As anticipated, higher energy prices were mostly responsible for the advance. Petrol and home heating oil prices each jumped by more than five per cent last month.

Had the price gains recorded for energy products not been considered, overall wholesale prices would have risen only 0.1 per cent in June. Wholesale food costs fell by 0.6 per cent last month, reflecting sharp drops in fish, pork and egg prices.

Zia to seek more Japanese aid

ISLAMABAD (R) — President Zia ul Haq of Pakistan left Saturday for a six-day state visit to Japan which Pakistani officials said would focus on increased economic aid and cooperation.

General Zia was to make what the officials called a refuelling stopover for Saturday night at Shanghai, China's largest city, before going on to Tokyo Sunday.

His visit will include an audience with Emperor Hirohito and two rounds of talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Japan is one of Pakistan's leading trading partners and has in-

creased its economic aid to Islamabad since the Soviet military intervention in neighbouring Afghanistan at the end of 1979.

Japanese aid to Pakistan was doubled to \$132 million in 1980 and totalled more than \$150 million during the fiscal year that ended last June 30.

The amount is expected to increase during the 1983-84 fiscal year, the Pakistani officials said.

The officials said Gen. Zia might discuss the possibility of Japan making a long-term aid commitment, instead of a year-to-year allocation, to help Pakistan meet targets set in its new

\$38 billion, five-year economic development plan.

The general is also scheduled to meet Japanese business leaders and Pakistani sources said he was expected to urge them to make investments in Pakistan.

Pakistan is encouraging foreign private investment and has given assurances of protection.

Japan's Suzuki company set up a car plant in Pakistan last year in collaboration with the state-run Pakistan Automobile Corporation (Paco).

The Toyota Motor Corporation said last month it too was discussing a proposal to assemble small cars in Pakistan.

Pakistan is also seeking Japanese cooperation in truck assembly, power generation, and road-building.

Brazil wins time on BIS debt repayment

BASLE, Switzerland (R) — Brazil, the world's largest debtor, will sign a financing agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on Monday safe in the knowledge it has won breathing space on a separate loan it has failed to repay to central banks.

The Bank for International Settlements (BIS), based here, said Friday it would not formally extend a \$400 million bridging credit for Brazil, which has outstanding foreign loans totalling some \$90 billion.

But the BIS, which groups major world central banks, took into account the progress Brazil had made in assuring new funds from the IMF and said it would not for the time being call upon central banks to meet the repayment as guarantors.

Bankers have interpreted this as meaning that the BIS has in fact extended the loan, despite a warning from BIS President Fritz Leutwiler there would be no further rollover beyond Friday's payment deadline.

The loan had already been rolled over twice, after it was originally due for repayment at the end of May.

Brazil had asked for a third extension and told the BIS it was unable to pay the \$400 million, part of a \$1.45 billion deal arranged by central banks last year.

The BIS said in a communiqué from its Basle headquarters it looked forward to resumption of IMF financing to Brazil which would facilitate the repayment of the bridging loan.

Brazil said on Thursday that after several days of tense neg-

otiations it had struck an agreement with the IMF for the release of a \$411 million second instalment of a three year \$4.9 billion loan.

This second instalment was held up because Brazil had not met IMF demands on government economies, but the new deal is now due to be signed on Monday following the announcement of austerity measures including some de-indexing of wages from the cost of living to reduce inflation.

Meanwhile, support appeared to be growing Saturday for a national strike in Brazil next week to protest against economic measures imposed by the government in its efforts to cope with the world's largest debt.

The government action prompted several union leaders who were initially dubious about the strike call to give it their endorsement.

The government must face the crisis in the absence of President Joao Figueiredo, who underwent a heart operation Friday night in Cleveland, Ohio. A spokesman there said the operation was completely successful but the president would have to spend up to a month recuperating.

Before handing over temporarily to Vice-President Aureliano Chaves on Thursday, General Figueiredo announced that from next month inflation-linked pay increases could only compensate for 80 per cent of the current inflation rate of more than 125 per cent a year.

Finance Minister Ernane Galveas told reporters Friday night that a new letter of intent with the

IMF would be drawn up and signed next Monday or Tuesday.

But the measure equally gave a boost to a campaign by a group of 137 trade unions for a national protest strike next Thursday.

Labour Minister Murilo Macedo flew to Sao Paulo, Brazil's main industrial centre, to try to defuse the protest but was immediately snubbed by several normally moderate trade union leaders.

Only two of them turned up for a meeting with him and they gave him a letter from the group saying the wages cut meant talks had lost all meaning.

"I told them it was time for all of us to unite and give the economic authorities the biggest possible vote of confidence," Mr. Macedo told a television reporter. "I believe a general strike now could compromise Brazil's image abroad."

The unionists boycotting the meeting included Mr. Joaquim Dos Santos Andrade, head of the Sao Paulo metalworkers union who represents about 400,000 workers.

In other parts of Brazil, union leaders also expressed support for the strike protest.

The wages cut also brought criticism from some business leaders who said the subsequent drop in consumer spending would increase bankruptcies and unemployment.

Mr. Emilio De Moraes, head of a major trading group, told reporters the government should compensate the poor by helping with their electricity and water bills.

United States defends IMF, World Bank, BIS

GENEVA (R) — The United States defended institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank Friday and said it was not necessary to restructure the world financial system to cope with the current Third World debt crisis.

The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Economic and Social Council (Ecosoc), Mr. Jose Sotzano, attacked calls for a restructuring of the international financial system as "proposals which could have devastating effects on the world economy, particularly the economies of developing countries which are heavily dependent on access to foreign capital."

Concern over the current crisis was real and justified, he said but "we face today what is overwhelmingly, though not entirely, a short-term liquidity problem."

"The existing financial mechanisms, including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Bank for International Settlements and the commercial banking structure, are proving themselves capable of dealing with the problem and have skillfully averted disaster," the ambassador said.

They were not rigid and inflexible institutions, as some people claimed, he added, but were imaginative, innovative and aware of problems.

The ambassador said indications had multiplied that the U.S. economy was experiencing a strong recovery and "without minimizing the gravity of the situation or the difficulties still to be overcome, it should be noted that there are signs pointing to an amelioration of the debt crisis."

Malaysia attracts new investors

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Malaysia, pressing rapidly ahead with development despite the world recession, has attracted a wave of interest from new foreign investors.

Japan, the country's most important investor and trading partner, now faces stiff competition from Western states seeking to cash in on a drive by Malaysia to join the ranks of industrialised nations by the end of the decade.

France and Canada, in particular, have begun to make gains by offering competitive credit financing.

Interest from Paris and Ottawa has in turn spurred Malaysia's other main trading partners—the United States, West Germany and Britain—to send a stream of trade and investment missions.

Fully aware of the country's investment potential, Malaysian officials have made it clear that both favourable financing and advanced technology and skills are needed.

The Malaysian economy, though hit by recession, has main-

tained its enviable position as both an oil exporter and the leading producer of tin, rubber, palm oil and tropical hardwoods.

Malaysia has shelved some projects in its 1981-85 economic development plan but a senior official recently said there would be no radical cuts in the \$19.5 billion budget for the plan.

Canada stepped up its interest in Malaysia with the visit in January of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, who led a delegation of industrialists and businessmen.

This was followed in May by International Trade Minister Gerald Regan.

He offered competitive financing and Canadian technology in telecommunications, power and resource development.

France also plans further missions in the wake of Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy's visit late last year.

The French have offered new credit facilities to Malaysia.

Renewed French interest could have stemmed from what they saw as a vacuum created by Kuala

Lumpur's restrictive trade policy introduced against Britain in 1981.

Ironically, the policy provoked Malaysia's former colonial power to greater activity and last year British exports exceeded those of 1981.

British investments in 1982, ranked second only to Japan's.

Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohammad lifted the restrictions against the British earlier this year.

New French credits helped one company, Merlin Gerin, win a 30 million ringgit (\$13 million) contract to supply equipment for initial development of a power project on the west coast.

The French and the Canadians are competing for a project to build a 500 million ringgit (\$217 million) pulp and paper mill in the northeastern state of Kelantan.

Officials said the Canadians, through Klockner Stadler Hurter Ltd, were intending to make a bid, backed up by one of the best government financing arrangements the North Americans had ever

offered.

A French consortium of Sogee, Creusot-Loire enterprises and Fougere were about to submit their proposals.

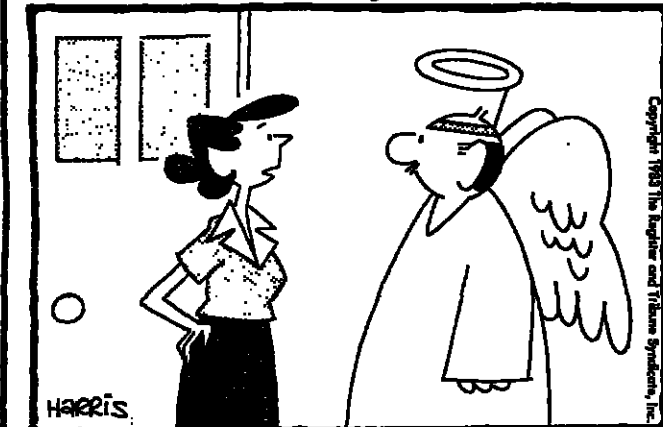
The French consortium is also footing the bill for a feasibility study on Malaysia's state-owned Heavy Industries Corporation (Hitom).

Earlier this month two French firms, Alstom Atlantique and Alstom Export, together with a Japanese company, won contracts worth more than \$100 million ringgit (\$217 million) to build gas plants for a power station in the northeastern state of Trengganu.

Officials said Malaysia's image as a viable investment centre in Southeast Asia had not been affected by government forecasts of lower growth rates compared to earlier highs of nearly nine per cent in 1979.

"Four to five per cent growth rates are still very high and envied by Western nations, many of whose economies have slumped to one per cent or even less," one foreign trade official said.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

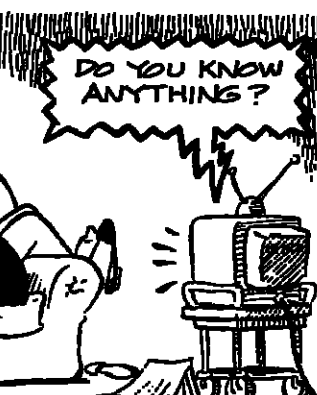
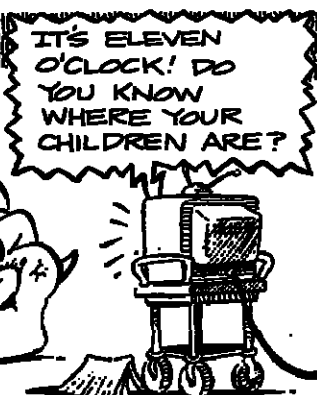


"You can try to get out of jury duty, but I don't think they're going to buy it."

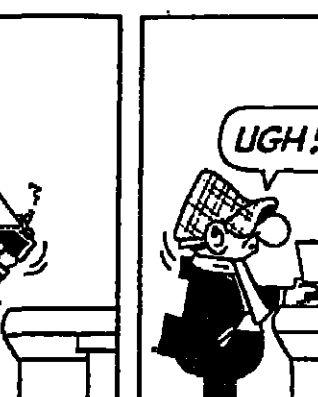
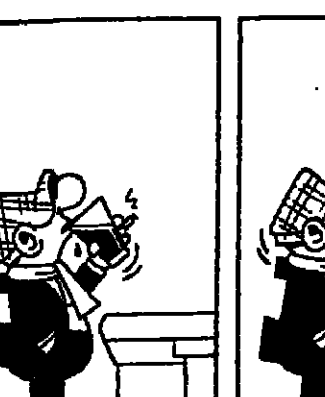
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Until 2 P.M. it is difficult to get the good will and the assistance of an associate who means a great deal to you so don't force issues. Gain others' respect.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Plan a little time to help an associate with some problematical affair early, then you can do some entertaining.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) There may be some delay in showing gratitude to one who has done you a big favor but later you come to a far better understanding.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Something comes up that prevents you from having fun, but be patient and later you can take care of a monetary matter.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Avoid a family squabble all will be peaches and cream. Relax at home.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You find it difficult to understand some philosophy, but upon analyzing it, it later becomes clear to you.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) If you cut down on expenses you can get out of that feeling of lack and build a reserve. Enjoy the company of a friend.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You find it difficult to get organized. Spend some time analyzing your problems systematically.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) A secret worry could find you annoyed, but as soon as that is cleared up, you can look into some new interest.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Do not expect a friend to go along with your ideas in the morning so await the afternoon. Spend time with a loved one.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) One in power needs to be carefully handled in the morning, but later a partner comes thru with a fine favor.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) That new idea you have is not workable, so schedule your coming week's activities accordingly. Allies are reliable now.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Some responsibility you have to meet could have you going in circles, but it is soon done. Accept invitations.

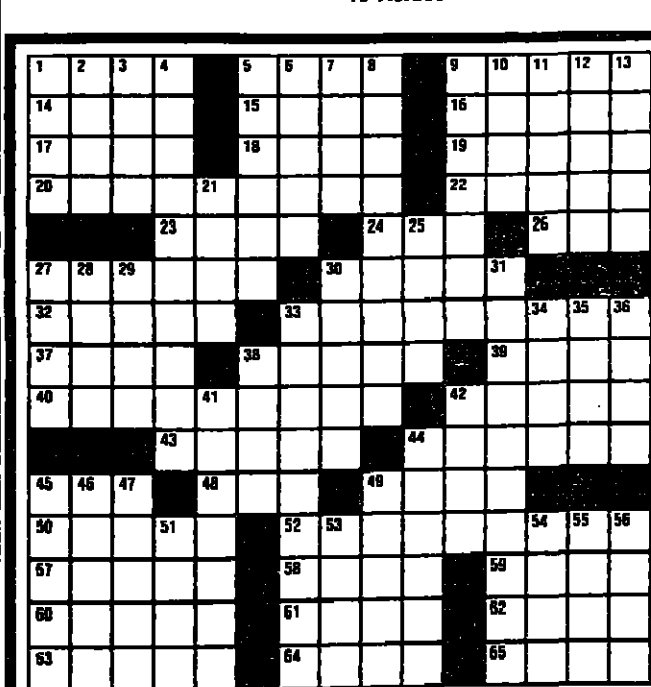
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will learn many a lesson during childhood because of the great patience in this nature and also wanting to see a thing through to its conclusion. These qualities can come in very handy upon reaching maturity.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Fran Ragus

ACROSS	26 Bishop's	48 Steep flax	11 Musical
1 River in	diocese	49 Metal	instruments
Spain	27 Antediluvian	50 refuse	12 Looking-
5 Cozcomb	30 Salvador	51 South seas	glass girl
in Soho	and family	52 Chants in	13 French
9 Serving as	32 Flatboat	a slingsong	income
a guide	33 Ham for	53 Make	21 African
14 To shelter	54 Others: Lat.	57 jubilent	river
15 Zone	38 Move	58 Gladly,	25 Wings
16 Seed	39 Huron's	old style	27 Bedouin
17 Horse	neighbor	59 School	robes
color	40 Foolish	subject	28 Strong wind
18 Low or	42 Vacuum	60 Declaims	29 Emerald
reverse	43 Small	61 Second-hand	isle
19 Admit	44 Southern	62 Off-white	30 Rayed
20 Marshandle	beauties	63 English	flower
22 Build	45 French pal	64 Maiden	31 Certain
23 Fibbed	55 British	gun	swirls
24 Sweet			33 Abundant
potato			34 Russian
			mountain
			35 Prong
			36 Comic strip

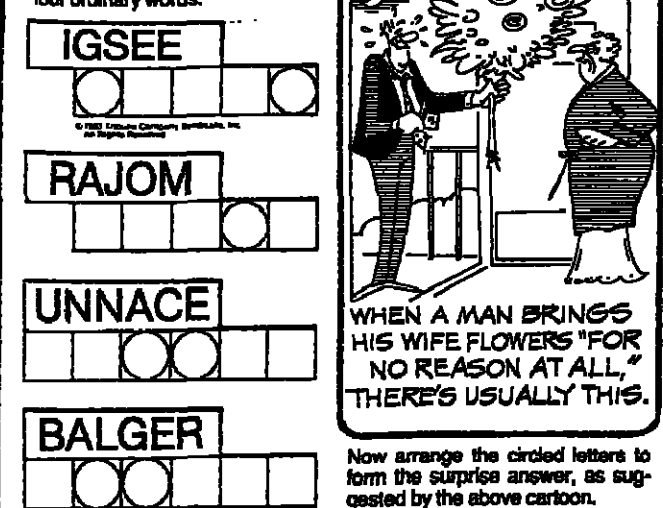
DOWN	1 "Land me	38 Marment	41 Most creepy
your —	2 Rorschach	42 Noggin	
3 Hindmost	test item	43 Tow-heads	
4 Wine expert	45 Wam	46 Cheekbone	
5 Labeled	47 Fatuous	49 Hog corral	
6 Nymph	51 Letter	53 Space org.	
7 Phobia	abbr.	54 Diplomacy	
8 Chickens'	55 Raison d'	56 Avoid	
milieu			
9 Controversial			
10 Across			



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JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: WOVEN HABIT DECADE FAMISH
Answer: How the farmer knew it was time to get up—IT DAWNED ON HIM

WORLD

U.S. to sell more arms to Taiwan

PEKING (R) — The announcement by the Reagan administration of its largest-ever arms sale to Taiwan is unlikely to result in a sharp deterioration in relations with China, diplomats said Saturday.

The deal would not have come as a surprise to the Peking government as the United States announced in March plans to sell a total of \$800 million worth of weapons this year to the Nationalist-ruled island, they added.

The diplomats said the Chinese reaction to the March announcement was relatively mild. They noted that although Peking complained that the plans violated a U.S. pledge to reduce its arms sales to Taiwan, it did not take any

concrete retaliatory action.

"The Chinese won't be too happy with the deal but even if they don't like it at least they were expecting it so they probably won't make too much fuss," one diplomat commented.

Peking regards Taiwan as a breakaway province, and views arms sales to the island as interference in its internal affairs.

A Chinese foreign ministry spokesman declined to make any immediate comment on the deal worth \$530 million.

The official New China News Agency (NCNA) said in a report from Washington that the "new package showed once again that the Reagan administration wants to continue the arms sale to Taiwan on a large scale."

The latest deal brings total U.S. weapons deliveries to Taiwan to about \$660 million so far in the current financial year.

U.S. arms sales to Taiwan have been the main cause of friction in Sino-U.S. relations, cooled considerably after President Reagan promised to improve Washington's links with the Nationalists.

Diplomats said there had recently been signs of improved relations with Peking, and pointed

to a relation in curbs on exports of high technology equipment, some of which has potential military applications, and to plans by Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger to visit China this autumn.

Meanwhile, Taiwan Saturday welcomed the new arms deal with the United States and said it would continue to seek to buy U.S. weapons to defend itself against possible communist aggression.

A foreign ministry statement said the planned sale of \$530 million worth of arms, showed Washington's sincerity in honouring the 1980 Taiwan Relations Act.

Taiwanese defence ministry officials said the arms would greatly enhance the island's defence capability.

Italian magistrate visits Sofia to probe leads into papal shooting

SOFIA (R) — An Italian magistrate probing the 1981 shooting of Pope John Paul II has questioned alleged accomplices of the pontiff's Turkish assailant in Sofia, informed Italian sources said Saturday.

Magistrate Ilario Martella interviewed Bekir Celenk, a Turk held in Bulgaria on suspicion of involvement in international arms and drug trafficking, and Jelio Vassilev, a former employee at the Bulgarian embassy in Rome, the sources said.

They said Magistrate Martella has also questioned Rossitsa Antonov, wife of Sergei Antonov, a

Bulgarian airline official whom the Italians are holding in Rome on suspicion of complicity in the assassination attempt made by Mehmet Ali Agca.

Magistrate Martella, who arrived in the Bulgarian capital last Monday, is investigating allegations that Bulgarian secret service agents were behind the attempt, a charge that Sofia denies.

Agca is now serving a life sentence in an Italian prison for the May 1981 attack in which the pontiff was seriously wounded.

The Italian sources said that Saturday the visiting magistrate would question Todor Ayzavov, a

former accountant at the Bulgarian embassy in Rome, and return home on Monday.

The sources said Magistrate Martella's Sofia trip had not yet revealed any new elements though some alibis had been checked.

Bulgaria and Italy have no formal accord covering investigations such as this on each other's territory and Magistrate Martella's questioning has taken place through a Bulgarian examining magistrate, the sources said.

Agca has been quoted by Italian newspapers as saying Celenk was on the payroll of the Bulgarian secret services.

Millions struggle against new Yangtze flood crest

PEKING (R) — More than two million troops and civilians are struggling to protect dykes along the lower Yangtze River which is threatened by a new flood crest, the New China News Agency (NCNA) said Saturday.

It described the situation as grave, and said that as an emergency measure three sluice-gates had been ordered closed on the Hanjiang River, a tributary of the Yangtze, to stagger the flood peak along its middle reaches.

But it said no damage had been caused when the crest passed through Nanking and other cities and rainfall along the middle and lower stretches had decreased in the last few days.

However, water was still rising at the scenic Yangtze gorges where it was flow Friday morning at a rate of 41,200 cubic metres per second.

The agency said a number of leakages and slides had occurred in dykes along the river in Anhui Province, where at least 90 people have drowned, but anti-flood patrols had limited the damage.

Water levels along a 1,479-kilometre stretch in the central province of Hubei were above the warning level and residents had been warned to prepare themselves for the coming crest, it added.

The floods have hit some of China's most fertile farmland which grows much of the country's rice, but few details of crop damage have been reported so far.

The agency said the railway line connecting Chengdu and Chongqing, the two biggest cities in the populous province of Sichuan, as well as that linking the central towns of Nanchang and Jiujiang were under emergency repair.

5 Filipino refugees killed

KOTA KINABALU, Malaysia (R) — Three Filipino gunmen have killed a family of five in an attack on a Filipino refugee village off the east Malaysian state of Sabah, police said here Saturday.

The gunmen sprayed automatic rifle fire into five huts last Wednesday on the fishing island of Pulau Timba Timba, 32 kilometres off the southeast coast of this Borneo island state.

About 100,000 Filipinos, mainly from the southern island of Mindanao, have fled to east Sabah since the height of fighting between Philippines government troops and secessionist rebels of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in 1972.

Killed in the attack last Wednesday were a Filipino couple and their three daughters who arrived on the island only five weeks ago. Two men and two young girls were injured.

Police said that they were puzzled by the killings as robbery did not appear to be the motive. The Sabah Times, a state-owned English-language newspaper, said the killers could

have been sent of Moro leaders in the southern Philippines to silence dissidents in the MNLF.

Police would not comment on the newspaper report but police commissioner Jahya Yeop Ishak said the gunmen could have missed their real targets.

"I believe they will strike again," he said.

Typhoon kills 16

MANILA (R) — Typhoon Vera swept out towards southern China Saturday after killing 16 people and injuring 31 as it tore a trail of destruction through the Philippines.

At least 25,000 people, including many whose shanties were blown down by winds of up to 120 kph and threatened by flooding, sought shelter in churches, schools, government buildings and police stations.

The Philippines news agency quoted the provincial governor as saying damage to coconuts and other crops in Quezon Province was estimated at 10 million pesos (\$900,000).

Panda food running short

GLAND, Switzerland (R) — China's rare giant panda's could face starvation in their main reserve because of a shortage of arrow bamboo, their principal food, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) said Friday.

Arrow bamboo flowers once every 80 years or so then dies out for several years before regenerating. This summer more than 90 per cent of the bamboo flowered at Wolong reserve in Sichuan Province, signalling an imminent shortage.

There are thought to be more than 1,000 pandas left in China and Wolong, largest of the country's 11 panda reserves, has about 200 of them.

Bush booed in N. Orleans

NEW ORLEANS (R) — Vice-President George Bush was booed and hissed Friday when he tried to convince the largest black organisation in the United States that President Reagan cares about the well-being of blacks.

"Check the record, not the rhetoric," Mr. Bush declared over and over again to a crowd of 54,000 gathered for the final day of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP) meeting here.

Mr. Bush said the Reagan administration had done more to fight housing discrimination and racial violence and given more aid to black businesses than any previous administration.

The NAACP convention announced Friday that it would sue the Reagan administration on a charge of trying to water down enforcement of civil rights laws.

Afterwards Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the NAACP, praised Mr. Bush for his appearance, saying he was a man of courage, dignity and integrity. But he said the speech clearly had not resolved the rift between the Reagan administration and the civil rights organisation.

"If Mr. Reagan changed, he might get some black support, but if he doesn't, he won't," Mr. Hooks said.

Mr. Bush had told the audience: "The president cares. He really does. And I care. You can laugh. But I really mean it. I know a wall of misunderstanding exists, but for our part, we are determined to break it down."

He said the differences were on methods, not goals.

Polish martial law to end Friday

WARSAW (R) — Little real liberalisation is likely with the expected ending of martial law in Poland this week, Western diplomats were quoted as saying.

They said the government of Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski had begun building a network of restrictive laws having the same effect as military rule and Poland could expect little of the relaxation of sanctions it wants.

The expected lifting of martial law this Friday, the Polish national day, was seen as having little effect on the daily life of Poles.

The military control of factories was expected to go, but stiff restrictions on travel to the West, the Poles' main complaint, are unlikely to be eased, the diplomats

said. Most Poles could travel until the declaration of martial law on Dec. 13, 1981, when all passports were invalidated.

Regulations passed since then make trips possible only for businessmen, the elderly or people invited by those relatives abroad.

The diplomats expect that during a session of the Sejm (parliament) scheduled for July 20 and 21 there will be an announcement of a formal end to martial law.

But they also expect the session to be presented with a list of new regulations on control of the work force and opposition, similar to one introduced last December when martial law was suspended. The West's attitude to sanctions

will be strongly influenced by the extent of an amnesty for political offenders which is likely to be announced at the same time, the diplomats said.

Officially 202 people are in jail for political offences, 134 of them for organising strikes and other martial law offences.

But the diplomats said a further 250 were thought to be in jail awaiting trial or convicted of crimes such as hooliganism committed with political motives, and some estimates put the total as high as 2,000.

Seven prominent Solidarity leaders and five members of the dissident movement KOR who were closely associated with the union are also in detention.

Central American group to try again for peace

CANCUN, Mexico (R) — The Presidents of four Latin American countries met in the Mexican resort of Cancun this weekend to advance their peace initiative for Central America.

Mexican President Miguel De La Madrid invited the heads of state from Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, of the so-called Contadora group, for talks because of the urgent need to defuse tension in the region, a Mexican foreign ministry spokeswoman said.

The presidential meeting is

unprecedented. The five previous peace conferences of the group since its formation last January on the Panamanian island of Contadora have all been held at ministerial level.

Announced at short notice only last Wednesday, the summit seeks to strengthen the group's peace bid to head off the threat of war sweeping through Central America.

The presidential conference comes against a background of deepening conflict between

U.S.-backed Honduras and Sandinista-ruled Nicaragua.

Nicaragua has said Honduran-backed rightist rebels plan a new invasion attempt with Honduran army backing timed to coincide with anniversary celebrations of the 1979 revolution on July 19.

Faced with the deteriorating situation the Contadora group's foreign ministers met in Panama City Friday to draw up an agenda for the weekend summit.

Panamanian foreign ministry

Power stations affect caviare

MOSCOW (R) — Hydro-electric power stations being built on the River Volga have drastically reduced the spawning grounds of the sturgeon, supplier of caviare, one of the Soviet Union's best-known delicacies, a newspaper said Saturday.

Sovietskaya Rossiya said sturgeon had lost 85 per cent of their natural spawning grounds since work began on several power plants along the Volga.

Although the tonnage of sturgeon had risen, the amount of caviare they produced had fallen because the fish found their way barred to places where they normally spawned.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Welsh town survives boring performance

PRESTEIGNE, Wales (R) — Two musicians drove people in this Welsh market town to numbness and despair by playing the world's "most boring piece of music" for 14 hours. "A crueler version of the Chinese water torture," said one listener, among a handful of volunteers sponsored to stay awake for a performance of eccentric French composer Erik Satie's weirdest work, "vexations," to raise funds for a local arts festival. Music teacher Adrian Fish, aged 27, who took turns at an organ with a pupil, Dewi Fye, 16, said he would never play it again.

Mother jailed for debauching daughters

AUCKLAND (R) — A mother who used her two schoolgirl daughters as prostitutes to help pay for a plot of land was given an 18-month jail sentence. Henderson District Court heard that the mother artificially suppressed the menstrual cycle of her partially-deaf daughter, 14, to keep her working as a prostitute. Her sister, 15, was forced to work in a massage parlour and on one occasion had sex with six customers. The prosecution said the girls earned enough in a few months for their parents to pay off 17,000 dollars (\$11,150) on the plot of land. The case came to light after the 14-year-old was found to have venereal disease.

USAF accused of detaining aliens

WASHINGTON (R) — Creators from outer space are being held prisoner by the United States Air Force, a group of Americans has alleged in court. Pentagon officials said a demand was filed that the air force release "the remains of the extraterrestrial being or beings" the group said it was holding. Air force secretary Vernon Orr has 60 days to respond to the group called citizens against unidentified Flying Object (UFO) secrecy, the officials said. The group implied that some live aliens might be in detention, saying they were being subjected to "unwarranted deprivation of their right to travel." They did not say where they thought extraterrestrials were being held, but UFO groups often allege that it is Wright-Patterson air force base at Dayton, Ohio.

Parrot swears wrong oath

LONDON (R) — A parrot called Michael swore an oath in court here of the wrong kind, telling three magistrates: "F... off." The African grey parrot was produced as an exhibit in a case against a petshop owner accused of selling a similar parrot which refused to talk at all. The case was dismissed. After the hearing Michael ran through his 200-word vocabulary, much of it rude, for the benefit of reporters.

Killer's freezer contains human flesh

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana (R) — A 25-year-old man who kept butchered human flesh and bones in his freezer was found guilty of murdering his roommate. The jury took only 10 minutes to convict Lawrence Crowley who now faces a mandatory sentence of life imprisonment. The flesh in the freezer was not identified but prosecutor Chris Philipp said state law only required proof that a human was murdered for a conviction.

Andhra Pradesh strike begins

NEW DELHI (R) — Government staff in the South Indian State of Andhra Pradesh began an indefinite strike Saturday, giving film star Chief Minister N.T. Rama Rao his biggest administrative headache since he won power six months ago. Leaders of 600,000 junior government employees said the strike, over pay and conditions, would go ahead after talks with the administration collapsed on Thursday night. It was not immediately clear how many stopped work but teachers decided against striking after they reached agreement with the government Friday night, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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DEAR MR. GOREN

Q. — I think I could win a tidy sum of money even at the modest stake at which I play — if I never had to make an opening lead. It seems that every time it is my opening lead I find the one card that gives my opponent the contract. I would gladly make you an absentee partner in my game if you could help me out. — R. Mallozzi, Bridgeport, Conn.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)
A. — Thank you for your offer, but I am not sure that I can afford it! I can only presume that you are inclined to take an occasional nap at the table, because being a good opening leader simply means you must listen to what the opponents tell you during the auction and act on it.

I do not intend in this column to go into anything as plebeian as which card to lead — top of a sequence, fourth best, etc. Instead, I'll try to show you what to look and listen for to dictate whether you should lead a trump or a plain suit, a long or a short suit, and so on.

Some auctions try out for a trump lead. If your side has shown a considerable amount of strength but the op-

ponents still push on to game, they must have distributional assets. A trump lead could gain you a tempo and enable you to cut down on their ruffing power. Similarly, if the opponents have bid two suits and end up in a third, they might intend playing the hand along cross-ruff lines. Again, lead a trump.

Here's another obvious case for a trump lead. Suppose that declarer, after having bid his suit raised, bids no trump and gets corrected back to his suit. Obviously, dummy expects to score some ruffs, and a trump lead might thwart that.

I have often heard defenders say: "When in doubt, lead trumps!" That is the worst reason for leading a trump that I can think of. However, in cases where no other lead looks attractive, a trump is a reasonable choice — it is the least likely to do harm to your cause.

Lastly, if you have to decide whether to lead your suit or partner's, choose partner's. If you lead your suit and his suit would have defeated the hand, you have struck a mortal blow to partnership confidence. But if you lead his suit and yours would have defeated the hand, it is simply unlucky.

We have run out of space, and the subject is not finished. We will continue in two weeks.

U.S. police recommend criminal action against 'sex tapes' lawyer

LOS ANGELES (R) — Police have recommended that criminal action should be considered against lawyer Robert Steinberg for claiming that films showing senior Reagan administration officials in sex acts had been stolen from his office.

Mr. Steinberg, who says he had seen a showing of the films, reported on Tuesday they had been taken from a tennis bag in his office in the exclusive Beverly Hills district of Los Angeles.

In the latest twist in the sex films saga that has gripped America since last Monday, a statement issued Friday night by Beverly Hills police said:

"Detectives have completed their investigation of Mr. Steinberg's allegations of the theft of films from his office."

"The results of this investigation have been submitted to deputy district attorney (prosecutor) Stanley Weisberg with a recommendation to consider a criminal filing against Mr. Steinberg for making a false police report."

"False reporting is a criminal offence and is punishable as a misdemeanor."

A police sergeant added that a crime considered only a mis-

demeanour cannot, under California law, be punished by imprisonment and usually results in a fine.

Police did not explain the basis for their recommendation.

Mr. Steinberg, 46, hit the headlines on Monday when he said he had seen sex films involving two administration officials of ambassadorial rank, a congressman and two prominent businessmen "who go back 20 years (with President Reagan)."

Others in the films, he said, included the late Alfred Blomington, a multimillionaire who was a member of Mr. Reagan's so-called "kitchen cabinet" of advisers, his former lover, ex-actress Vicki Morgan who was murdered last week, and three other women.

He said he had been given the films by a "mystery woman" who wanted them to be used to help everybody. I can return to free society through your efforts," Sakae Menda, 57, told well-wishers when he left the courthouse in this southern city. The judge ruled that Menda's alibi — that he was staying at an inn with a prostitute on the night of the murders in December 1949 — had been substantiated.

The films included natural sex "as we know it" and some sadomasochistic sex, Mr. Steinberg said.

Mr. Steinberg told reporters on Tuesday he had telephoned White

House counsel Fred Fielding and, on his advice, would hand the films over to the prosecutor's office in Los Angeles.

Soon afterwards he reported the films had disappeared and, later, said they had been removed by a reporter he did not identify.

Leonard Levine, a lawyer appointed by Mr. Steinberg to look after his interests concerning the films, told reporters Friday: "Mr. Steinberg has not been formally charged with anything. If he had, I would comment on it."

34 years in jail for wrong conviction

YATSUSHIRO, Japan (R) — A man who has spent the past 34 years in jail was freed after a court quashed his conviction on a double murder charge. "Thank you everybody. I can return to free society through your efforts," Sakae Menda, 57, told well-wishers when he left the courthouse in this southern city. The judge ruled that Menda's alibi — that he was staying at an inn with a prostitute on the night of the murders in December 1949 — had been substantiated.

Black civil rights leader aims for White House

DETROIT (R) — Black civil rights leader Jesse Jackson said Friday he may join the opposition Democratic Party's presidential nomination race and help lead blacks "from the out-house to the White House."

He was addressing the closing session of a Democratic National Committee (DNC) meeting on his current crusade to register millions of potential black voters for the 1984 elections across the U.S. South.

He said with white support black candidates could win high office everywhere.

"We can march right now from the out-house to the White House," he said, referring to the poverty that still forces some rural blacks to use outdoor plumbing.

At a news conference later, he said he hoped to decide by September whether he had the money and voter backing for an effective presidential candidacy.

Mr. Jackson said he would win support from a "rainbow coalition" of blacks, whites, Spanish-speaking or other minorities.

young people and peace activists. A Baptist minister given to colourful language, Mr. Jackson said: "We do not want to be the Harlem Globetrotters (basketball team) of the Democratic Party, providing the entertainment and the soul but not sharing in proprietorship."

Though he is very popular in the black community, a number of black political leaders are starting to oppose his candidacy on grounds it might divide Democrats, and help re-elect Mr. Reagan.

Supporters of former Vice President Walter Mondale fear a Jackson candidacy would draw black voter support away from their candidate.

Political professionals give Mr. Jackson virtually no chance of winning the Democratic nomination, let alone the presidency in a country that is nearly 90 per cent white.

He has attracted between eight and 10 per cent support in opinion polls asking Democrats their preference of presidential candidates

Salvador offensive launched

SUCHITOTO, El Salvador (R) — The small town of Suchitoto, a constant focus of insurgent attacks in El Salvador's civil war, celebrated its 125th anniversary Friday as government troops began a new anti-guerrilla drive in the area.

President Alvaro Magana and constituent assembly leader Roberto D'Aubuisson went by helicopter to the town 45 kilometres north of San Salvador to attend anniversary parades.

Leftist guerrillas have frequently occupied the road leading into Suchitoto, cutting off water

and food supplies for days at a time.

Salvadoran Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas told the government leaders at a special anniversary mass in Suchitoto church that the government must tackle social injustice, which he said was the cause of the violence, to resolve the country's conflicts.

Departing U.S. ambassador Oeane Hinton told a farewell press conference Friday night that El Salvador's human rights record was improving but still had a long way to go.

Ex-Argentine president, aide to be put on trial

BUENOS AIRES (R) — An Argentine judge has ordered former President Jorge Videla and his interior minister to stand trial on accusations that Peronist leader Carlos Menem was illegally jailed in 1980, court sources said Friday.

The move by Federal Judge Jose Dibur could result in Gen. Videla being jailed for up to two years if formal charges are brought against him and he is found guilty, the sources added.

His former interior minister, Gen. Albano Harguindeguy, has also been notified by Judge Dibur that he will be tried in connection with Mr. Menem's detention, the sources said.

The present case was initiated by Mr. Menem, the Peronist leader in Argentina's western Rioja Province. Although he is now free, Mr. Menem has spent almost five years in detention without trial since the armed forces seized power.